FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR ENVOY SURVEYS GENEVA CONFERENCE ISSUES

LD292310 Prague CTK in English 2221 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Geneva April 29 (CTK correspondent) -- The overall climate of the discussions at the disarmament conference in Geneva has tangibly improved thanks to the Soviet disarmament proposals presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague earlier this month, Ambassador Milso Vejvoda told CTK today.

Reviewing the period of Czechoslovak chairmanship of the conference he noted that a message from President Gustav Husak had been well received and a speech by Foreign Minister Chnoupek had found a good response. "The atmosphere of the talks improved, but it would be unrealistic to expect that immediately after this the conference's work on nuclear disarmament will start making headway by itself. This is why Czechoslovakia, in its capacity of chairman, tried to give impulses for this," the Czechoslovak representative said.

Czechoslovakia thus sought unimpeded continuation of work on issues in which development has been favourable or hopeful, and progress in questions which have stagnated. The former include especially chemical weapons, ways of excluding space militarization and, to a certain extent, a ban on radiological weapons. The latter are formed by all problems of nuclear disarmament including the test ban, Milos Vejvoda said.

Speaking about discussions concerning a ban on space weapons the Czechoslovak representative noted that resumption of the work of the committee for averting an arms race was a step in the right direction. Space militarization would pose a mortal danger to all nations. The socialist countries aim their endeavour at this year's work of the committee on space to again clearly demonstrate the need for new measures. Czechoslovakia, which is actively involved in the peaceful uses of space, wants space militarization to be averted and therefore supports all proposals in this respect.

Speaking about radiological weapons, Milos Vejvoda pointed out the topicality of working out commitments to prevent attacks on facilities making nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Chernobyl accident demonstrated that destruction of nuclear power stations, even if only by conventional weapons, could have the same consequences as the use of a nuclear weapon.

Describing a chemical weapons ban as the most promising issue Milos Vejvoda noted that some of the questions were being discussed bilaterally, but the centre of the talks was the Geneva conference where delegations and experts already worked hard on the problem. The problem of chemical weapons has at least two aspects: political and technical, with the latter more easy to solve as the political one requires sufficient political will, frankness and effort to bring the stands closer together. The procedure of liquidation of these weapons has been determined in detail.

Milos Vejvoda spoke about the problem of control in which inspection in case of suspected violation of the treaty remains a point at issue. Another complex problem is a ban on the production of chemical weapons.

Milos Vejvoda concluded saying that enough has been done during the spring session of the conference and the mateials will now be analyzed in the participating countries. They form a good basis for the summer session. "The final draft of a chemical ban treaty can be worked out this year. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries prove by their proposals that they are prepared for this situation," the Czechoslovak representative said.

REPORTAGE ON ZHIVKOV ACTIVITIES IN ALGERIA

Meets Embassy Workers

AU240855 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 87 p 7

[Text] Algiers, 21 April (RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondents Stefana Bildireva and Todor Todorov) -- This evening Comrade Todor Zhivkov had a meeting in the Bulgarian Embassy with the Bulgarians working in the city of Algiers. After being welcomed most cordially, Comrade Todor Zhivkov briefed them on the tasks that our people are solving in fulfilling the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress.

Addresses Algerian Parliament

AU261630 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Apr 87 pp 1, 7

[Speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, to the Algerian National People's Assembly on 21 April in Algiers]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Chairman, esteemed deputies, dear Algerian friends: I have the pleasure to greet you most cordially on behalf of the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well as on my own behalf.

It is all the more an honor for me to speak to the deputies of the Third National People's Assembly since, as you told me, I am the first head of state to pay a visit to this newly elected Algerian parliament.

Thank you, Comrade Chairman, for this opportunity and for the kind words addressed to me and to my people.

I would like to wish all of you health and success in your important activities.

Through you I greet the heroic and friendly Algerian people who at the price of 1.5 million precious victims achieved their freedom and stood in the front ranks of the struggle for peace, security, and cooperation among the people.

In describing our relations we are using lofty terms and concepts, such as friendship, understanding, and mutual respect. These relations are really based on the most cordial feelings. In those days the Bulgarian people were in full solidarity with their Algerian friends and accorded them wholehearted moral and material assistance. I am glad to point out that our present meetings and talks confirm the dynamic development of Bulgarian-Algerian relations. They are constantly developing and expanding; they worthily serve the cause of peace and progress.

We sincerely rejoice at your progress, at your successes achieved along the path of independent development. The achievements in the construction of new life and the peace-loving foreign policy are based on principle enhancing Algeria's prestige and asserting this country's reputation as an important factor in the political scene of Africa, in the Arab world, within the Nonaligned Movement, within the United Nations, and at other international forums.

Dear friends, this is my third visit to your beautiful country and it is a new opportunity to get immediate impressions of your achievements, as well as to feel the warm hospitality and the friendly feelings of the Algerian people for Bulgaria. Our people expressed the same feelings during the visit of President Chadli Bendjedid to Bulgaria in June 1981. I think that is unnecessary to explain the exceptional usefulness of personal contacts. Comrade Chadli Bendjedid and I have discussed the results of our cooperation, and what is even more important, we mapped out new trends in our bilateral relations. The exchange of opinions on topical, international issues was very useful as well.

I am glad to tell you that, thanks to our joint efforts, relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria marked considerable progress in the last few years. Contacts at the government level are expanding. Relations between the BCP and the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria are intensifying. Relations between representatives of sociopolitical and mass organizations are strengthening as well. The scope of our economic and scientific-technical ties, as well as our cultural cooperation is expanding.

Naturally, we cannot say that the opportunities for cooperation in both countries, especially in the economic sector, and more particularly as regards industry and agriculture, have been exhausted. This is precisely why we must seek more efficient, new forms of exchange and cooperation. This objective need stems from the great tasks which the peoples in both our countries are coping with today.

During the years of socialist construction, the People's Republic of Bulgaria achieved great successes. The 13th BCP Congress assigned even greater tasks at the stage of building a developed socialist society in our country. The main attention is focused upon the accelerated development of our economic and scientific-technical potential, at the ever improving satisfaction of our nation's material and intellectual needs, at the perfection of socialist democracy. Or to put it more briefly -- we are working for a qualitatively new growth in further building mature socialism. This trend of development reveals new opportunities for our country as regards the expansion and intensification of its participation in the international division of labor, as regards the development of mutually advantageous cooperation on an international scale.

Comrade Chairman, dear friends, we have common interests and goals in our contemporary world which is full of sharp contradictions. We are united by the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress. The main question for our two peoples and for all progressive mankind today is the question of peace and war.

We usually say that the laws of the present and the laws of the past determine the future of each country, of each area in the world. This, of course, is true. Nevertheless, we have reached a stage in our civilization in which we can justifiably talk about the present being determined by the future. This means, that in being aware of present-day realities, we must reveal and assess those trends which determine the further development of mankind's existence and of its future. This is not merely a topical philosophical problem today, although philosophy has great and everlasting traditions in the Mediterranean world. This is now the problem of problems for all peoples, for all politicians, for all those who are striving to respond to the exceptional requirements of our epoch.

Why is this so?

It is so because the life of mankind and the human civilization created by it are at stake.

The realities of our contemporary world require us to assess the growing mutual interconnection between various countries and regions of the world. The global problems facing mankind, and most of all the problem of peace, require us to think and work according to a wise rule of long standing: "One for all and all for one." These are the laws of human existence in our epoch.

How can we describe the main realities of our contemporary world?

The most essential and determining reality is the fact that as a result of scientific-technical revolution, the world entered a new stage of development of productive forces. Unprecedented opportunities exist for the solution of problems connected with the satisfaction of the material and intellectual needs of all people.

At the same time we are aware of the existence of a drastic, new quality change in the means of destruction, in warfare. For the first time in history it is possible that life on the earth may be totally destroyed. Along with this possibility, however, the understanding emerges that nuclear war means a disaster for all, without any exception. The deployment of nuclear weapons in outer space undermines the security of all people, including the security of those who are striving for this goal.

People are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the contemporary world is complicated and multifaceted, that every sovereign state on this earth is entitled to defend its own interests and to actively participate in solving common problems. Nuclear weapons, regardless of how perfect they may be, no longer can guarantee anybody's security.

In other words, the realities of our contemporary epoch urgently demand that the growing, mutual interdependence among different countries and areas of the world should be taken into consideration.

This is not a temporary phenomenon, but a fundamental law. Its action increasingly penetrates both the economic and political life of people, as well as their intellectual life; it involves all parts of our planet. It is a duty of primary importance for us, the statesmen and political leaders, to become aware of this necessity, and not only to become aware of it but also to adopt it for the sake of our peoples' happiness and well-being.

History has experienced different types of interdependence between individual countries and areas. In our days, however, with the nuclear-missile epoch, a situation has been created that has no precedent in the past, therefore, the very concept of interdependence has acquired an unprecedented and new meaning.

We link this concept to the new characteristic features of peaceful coexistence, which implies not only preventing war but also achieving its final elimination from the life of mankind. It implies not mere good-neighbor relations and cooperation, but the cohesion of the efforts of all states for their survival. It implies not the mere maintenance of a military-strategic balance, but the gradual reduction of arms to the final elimination of all mass destruction weapons. It not only implies international, scientific-technical cooperation but also means subjecting this cooperation to peaceful goals only, to the solution of universal, human problems.

I am talking about transforming our interdependence among states and peoples into a factor for solving global problems. Bombs can kill the sick, the poor, and the illiterate people, but they cannot eliminate diseases, starvation, and illiteracy. These evils can only be eliminated by the joint efforts of all countries -- large and small, rich and poor.

There is no question of an abstract international economic border, but of a real, objective, and just one, based on mutual dependence and cooperation which would put an end to exploitation of man by man. The destinies of hundreds of millions of people require a humanitarian, civilized solution to the question of backwardness, the settlement of food supply and energy problems, access to the wealth of world's oceans, and outer space.

The question is: achieving, through joint efforts, a just political settlement to international crises and regional conflicts; working out a series of measures to consolidate mutual confidence among states, to create effective guarantees, to protect the inviolability of their borders; and finding efficient methods to prevent international terrorism.

The question is to engage in joint actions for the preservation of cultural values created throughout the centuries. How can we help thinking about the lasting psychological consequences of the cult of violence and of hatred for the economy? Is it not possible to replace these wrong ideals by a global image of unity of our world, and respect for every inhabitant of our planet? It is not sufficient to recognize the right of every nation to select the methods and forms of its development in a sovereign manner. It is necessary to become deeply aware of each people's contribution to the treasury of human civilization, to become aware of the tremendous opportunities for the elevation of the human spirit, which are contained in mutual acquaintance, friendship, and mutual confidence among peoples.

It is in all this that we see the roots of a new way of political thinking which we all must promote with utmost attention and patience.

We are optimists, we believe that it is high time today to embark upon the path of eliminating the danger of nuclear disaster.

It is in this context that we evaluate the Reykjavik meeting as an important factor in the struggle for disarmament. It was the first time that -- not the questions of limitation -- the questions of considerable reductions of nuclear arsenals and of the full elimination of a nuclear threat on a long-term basis where the main subject of summit talks between the USSR and the United States.

The most recent Soviet peace initiative for the immediate signing of an agreement on medium-range missiles evoked wide international response. This initiative gives new impetus to the disarmament dialogue and is an opportunity for adopting practical measures for the reduction of military arsenals.

The proposal to build up a comprehensive international security system is an expression of the constructive approach adopted by the socialist community member countries on problems of our epoch. This, actually, means creating a world, free of nuclear weapons, a world of equal rights, of mutual respect, and of cooperation.

In the spirit of the new demands of our epoch, in conformity with its foreign policy principles, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, according to its capabilities, contributes to the consoldiation of peace, security, and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe, and the world.

Our country is waging a policy of peace, good-neighbor relations, and cooperation with all Balkan states. It submitted proposals for the solution of a series of problems, it adopted various, specific steps for the improvement of the atmosphere of understanding and mutual confidence in the Balkans. Together with other states we submitted joint initiatives for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone, free of nuclear and chemical weapons. Naturally, I think that there is still much to be done in developing the successes achieved in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. The efforts and the contribution of all Balkan states are necessary to achieve this goal. As for Bulgaria, I would like to stress once more: All our proposals, all our practical deeds are subjected to one goal -- namely, to build up relations of stability and to consolidate the constructive, benevolent, and realistic approach to the solution of all problems.

From this high rostrum I would like to declare that our country always has supported and will further support the just cause of the Arab peoples.

We have traditional, friendly relations with the Arab countries and peoples; we share their aspirations and ideals. This is why we are deeply concerned about the fact that for several decades vast Arab territories have been occupied by Israeli troops. We share the view on the necessity for a resolute and comprehensive political settlement of the Middle East conflict. Our stand on the issue is well-known and unchanging. We once again confirmed this stand during our talks with your president. We are convinced that a conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, will produce a lasting and just settlement of the Palestinian problem and of the Middle East crisis as a whole.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria wholeheartedly supports the struggle of the suffering and heroic Palestinian people. We highly appreciate the stand adopted by Algeria on this issue, as well as President Bendjedid's personal efforts in this respect.

We are seriously concerned about the persistent conflict between Iran and Iraq. It is our wish that this conflict should be settled as soon as possible by political means.

We are in favor of eliminating the last remnants of colonialism in Africa, in favor of halting all aggressive actions and threats against those African countries that have embarked upon the path of progressive development.

We appreciate and support the efforts of the Nonaligned Movement aimed at alleviating tension in the world. We favor independent development and the consolidation of international cooperation. In this context, we attach particular importance to the decisions of the Harare conference.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates the peace-loving policy of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, as well as its contribution to the elimination of hotbeds of tension and to detente in international relations among states, to the consolidation of the Nonaligned Movement, and to the rescue of peoples from the oppression of imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, to the enhancement of the UN's role.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria supports the initiatives to transform the Mediterranean basin into a zone of peace and cooperation, into a zone free of nuclear, chemical, and other mass destruction weapons.

If it is true that there are areas in the world which represent the crossroads of trends and the decisive political currents of our epoch, this to the greatest extent applies to the Mediterranean. As a cradle of ancient cultures and civilizations, this area exerted a tremendous, direct influence upon the intellectual and the entire social life of three continents, and upon mankind as a whole. The Mediterranean is part of the worldwide reality of the nuclear space century, of the century in which growing social changes are prevailing.

We respect your country's efforts to transform the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace, security, and cooperation.

Comrade Chairman, dear friends, in closing my speech, I would like once more to expresss confidence that my present visit and my talks with President Chadli Bendjedid will raise Bulgarian-Algerian relations to a higher level.

I wish all of you who are present at this meeting, the entire, heroic and freedom-loving, friendly Algerian people, further successes in building your country's prosperity.

I thank you for everything -- for the warm welcome, for your hospitality, for your readiness to expand and intensify mutually advantageous cooperation between Bulgaria and Algeria, in the interest of our two peoples, for the sake of peace and security, for social progress throughout the world.

Long live the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria!
Long live Bulgarian-Algerian friendship!
Long live peace!
Thank you for your attention.

Party Paper Comments on Trip

AU270933 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 Apr 87 p 1

[Editorial: "Fruitful Meeting"]

[Text] Fruitful and effective -- this is how one can briefly characterize the visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman. The visit was a short one, but it was filled with talks with Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party.

The visit was an effective one because it permitted a general review of bilateral relations and a discussion of the possibilities and prospects of developing cooperation, not only in the traditional areas but also in new areas determined by the requirements of the scientific-technical revolution and the increased economic potential of Bulgaria and Algeria. The talks between the two party and state leaders were expanded and detailed at the other official meetings. The level of mutual relations was positively assessed, while the results of the official and friendly visit allow one to expect that even more significant progress in bilateral relations will be achieved in the future.

A profound analysis of the international situation was made. The great concern related to the continuing deterioration of the political and economic situation prompting the two countries to express their conviction, reflected in the announcement published on the visit, that "real, lasting improvement of the international climate is required, now more than ever, determined actions and specific measures to establish a system of collective, comprehensive security and for disarmament, including nuclear disarmament."

Preventing the danger of a nuclear war, achieving peace and security for all peoples throughout the world, and the separate countries' duty and mutual dependence in seeking ways to continue mankind's life and civilization -- this was the strong theme developed in the speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the Algerian national parliament. The scientific-technical revolution has not only revealed the horizons for human progress but also created the possibility of destroying life on earth. For the first time since human thought has existed man faces the choice of making an unprecedented step forward or destroying himself. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov said to the Algerian parliamentarians, "the realities of our contemporary world require us to assess the growing mutual interconnection between various countries and regions of the world."

Reality today is such that no country and no people in any geographic area can consider themselves defended. Reality requires that we unite our efforts to eliminate war from human life forever.

The atmosphere of confidence and warmth in which Comrade Todor Zhivkov's visit to Algeria took place strengthens our confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries will strengthen even more. This will be part of our common contribution to the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Announcement

AU261430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

["Announcement on the Official Friendly Visit of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria (20-22 April 1987): A Fresh Strong Impulse for Bilateral Cooperation"]

[Text] At the invitation of Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party [FLN], Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, paid an official friendly visit to Algeria from 20 through 22 April 1987.

During his visit the Bulgarian guest laid a wreath at the Memorial to the Fallen in the Liberation Struggle. He delivered a speech to the National Assembly and toured a number of Algerian economic installations and cultural sights.

Todor Zhivkov awarded the Stara Planina Order to Chadli Bendjedid. For his part, Chadli Bendjedid awarded the Atir Order to Todor Zhivkov.

Todor Zhivkov and Chadli Bendjedid held talks in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. The following officials joined in these talks later:

On the Bulgarian side:

Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs;
BCP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev;
Khristo Khristov, BCP Central Committee member, minister of trade, and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Joint Bulgarian-Algerian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation;
Academician Atanas Maleev, BCP Central Committee member and chairman of the Medical Academy;
Dimitur Gyurov, aide to the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and
Grigor Kruchmarski, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Algeria.

On the Algerian side:

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, FLN Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs;
Latabi Belkheir, FLN Central Committee member and director of the Office of the President of the Republic;
Mohamed Rouighi, FLN Central Committee member, minister of hydraulics, environment, and forests, and chairman of the Algerian side of the Joint Bulgarian-Algerian Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation;
Abderrezzak Bouhara, member of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee responsible for international contacts; and
Nadjib Boulbina, Algerian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Bulgaria.

In the course of the talks, the two sides briefed one another on the work being carried out under the leadership of the BCP and FLN repectively for socioeconomic development and increasing the prosperity of their peoples. Stressing the importance of the mutual feelings of friendship and cooperation, the two sides conducted a complete review of bilateral relations in all fields and exchanged views in depth on topical international issues.

They expressed satisfaction with the varied forms of cooperation and with the active relations between the BCP and FLN, the parliaments and governments of the two countries, and their mass organizations. Great importance was laid on strengthening and expanding these relations by continuing regular contacts at all levels.

The two sides gave a positive assessment to the level of economic, scientific, technical, and cultural relations achieved, and voiced particular satisfaction with the introduction of new forms and means that gave an impetus to further increasing bilateral cooperation on a sound, lasting, and mutually beneficial basis. In this connection, agreement was reached on increasing the mutual exchange of goods through the even fuller utilization of the opportunities opened up as a result of the development of their economies and of mutually assisting one another's economies.

Emphasis was placed on the role of the Joint Bulgarian-Algerian Committee for Economic, Technical, and Scientific Cooperation and satisfaction expressed with the results of its last session, which provide the opportunity to even more perceptibly advance bilateral economic relations on the basis of long-term plans.

The two sides made an in-depth analysis of the international situation and expressed their extreme concern with the continuing effects of factors that lie at the basis of the serious deterioration of the situation, in both political and economic respects.

The two sides believe that the present instability in the world situation arises from the continuation of imperialist, colonial, neocolonial, and expansionist policies, the unbridled arms race in all spheres, the deepening of the international economic crisis, and the appearance of new hotbeds of tension.

The two sides expressed their conviction that a real, lasting improvement of the international climate is required, now more than ever, to determine actions and specific measures to establish a system of collective, comprehensive security, for disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, restructuring and democratization of international relations, noninterference in internal affairs, acceleration of completion of the decolonialization process, and acceptance of the right of peoples freely to decide their own fate.

Profound anxiety was expressed regarding the serious economic crisis that is affecting the developing countries most of all. The need was stressed yet again of holding general talks on establishing a new international economic order on a fair and lasting basis.

The Bulgarian side gave a briefing on the situation in its own region and on the efforts it is making to create a nuclear and chemical weapon-free zone in the Balkans, to establish good-neighborly relations in this part of the world, and for peace, disarmament, and cooperation in Europe.

The Algerian side gave information on the efforts that it is continuing to make to set up a great Arab magreb through multilateral cooperation in the interest of all peoples in the region, and on its actions aimed at strengthening Arab unity, uniting the ranks of the Palestinian resistance, encouraging real cooperation between the African states, and settling the conflicts that still exist on the African Continent.

A positive assessment was given of these activities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and the connection that exists between security in Europe and the Mediterranean was emphasized.

In examining the situation in Africa, the two sides once again confirmed their full support of the just cause of the African peoples who are striving to achieve national independence and independent development. In this connection, stress was placed on the consistent work of the OAU in completing the decolonialization of the continent.

The two sides once again condemned the system of apartheid of the racist regime in Pretoria, insisted on the imposition of obligatory and effective sanctions against the regime, and expressed their full solidarity with the African National Congress in its struggle to realize the national rights of the people of South Africa.

They appealed to international public opinion to fight for the immediate and unconditional granting of independence to Namibia on the basis of the complete application of Resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council. In this connection, they also confirmed their complete solidarity with and support for the Namibian people's struggle under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization.

The two sides expressed their support for the Frontline States' resistance to the numerous provocations, aggressions, and threats from the racist South African regime.

The two sides voiced support for the African Fund for assisting the countries and peoples in South Africa fighting against the apartheid system.

In examining the situation in northwest Africa, the two sides voiced their concern regarding the continuation of the conflict in the Western Sahara, and once more confirmed their support for UN General Assembly Resolution Nos 40-50 and 41-16 on completing the process of decolonialization of this territory. They emphasized their high assessment of the joint efforts being made by the OAU chairman and the UN General Secretary, to fulfilling these resolutions and to find a final peaceful political settlement of the Western Sahara problem, by satisfying the right of the Sahara people to self-determination and independence.

Deeply concerned by the worsening of the economic situation in Africa, the two sides appealed for an immediate, effective implementation of the program of action adopted at the special session of the United Nations to restore the African countries' economies and stimulate the continent's development.

Special attention was given to the developments in the Middle East. The two sides stressed that the Palestinian question lies at the center of the crisis in this region. They asserted that the just, lasting, and complete settlement of this issue is impossible without satisfying the lawful rights of the Arab Palestine people, including its right to self-determination and creation of an independent sovereign state in its own land.

The two sides voiced the hope that the convening of the Palestine National Council in Algiers will bring about the unification and strengthening of the ranks of the Palestinian resistance.

They condemned the numerous Zionist aggressions against the Arab peoples and insisted on the speedy unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, including East Jerusalem.

The sides expressed their joint position that no settlement of the Middle East crisis is possible along the path of separate agreements, and they condemned all initiatives aimed at seeking solutions on this basis.

They confirmed their support for the initiative to convene an international conference under UN auspices, which represents the only suitable framework for settling the crisis in this region.

The two sides supported the struggle of the Lebanese people and its patriotic forces for the country's complete liberation from the Israeli occupation, and called for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli troops from southern Lebanon in accordance with the UN Security Council resolution. They are convinced that the settlement of the situation in Lebanon is only possible by peaceful means, based on national agreement and a dialogue between the warring factions to preserve the country's unity, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

They voiced their disquiet and concern with the conflict that had brought Iraq and Iran into confrontation, as well as with its development, and addressed a strong appeal to halt the conflict and seek a peaceful settlement through negotiation.

Examining the situation in Central America, the two sides declared their support for respecting the right of the peoples in this region to freely determine their own political, economic, and social systems, for noninterference in the internal affairs of these states, and for solving their problems by peaceful means. In this connection, they confirmed their firm support for the peaceful efforts of the Contadora Group, supported by the Lima Support Group, to seek a peaceful solution of the problems in the region through negotiations.

The leaders of the two countries expressed their mutual satisfaction with the warm atmosphere of trust in which their talks took place, and their satisfaction with the results of the meeting, which will help to further strengthen the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Algeria. The importance of the regular summit meetings between the two countries was emphasized.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, expressed his deep gratitude to the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the FLN for the warm, cordial reception accorded to him during his visit to Algeria. He invited President Chadli Bendjedid to make an official friendly visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

Report on Last Day's Activities

AU261401 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

[Report by Stefana Bildireva and Todor Todorov; "Last Day on Algerian Soil"]

[Excerpts] The 3-day official and friendly visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, has ended. "I have already visited Algeria before. Now I shall expect you to visit Bulgaria. You will be not only my guest but also the guest of the entire people." With these words Comrade Todor Zhivkov greeted President Bendjedid who came to the Djemane el-Mithak residence to see his guest off. "I discovered many changes in your capital. I believe that you will also discover changes in our country," Comrade Zhivkov said.

I accept the invitation with pleasure, answered the Algerian president smilingly. We did not hear the rest because we had to leave the room in which the talks between the two statesmen took place. [passage omitted]

A meeting took place between Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs, and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo of the National Liberation Front and Algerian minister of foreign affairs. They reviewed important international issues, as well as the situation in their respective geographic areas, Africa, and the Middle East. [passage omitted]

Bilateral cooperation in the area of economy and agricultural was the subject of the meeting between Bulgarian Trade Minister Khristo Khristov, and his Algerian colleague Mostefa Benamar.

Academician Atanas Maleev, chairman of the Medical Academy, was received by Algerian Public Health Minister Djamel Houhou. They discussed problems of scientific and technical cooperation in the area of medicine. [passage omitted]

Greets Bendjedid From Airplane

AU261516 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 87 p 5

[Text] From the aircraft, 22 April (special BTA correspondent) -- Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, sent the following telegram to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and general secretary of the National Liberation Front:

"In leaving the territory of your beautiful country, I would like to convey to you, Comrade President, our most sincere gratitude for the hospitality accorded to us and for the friendly, cordial feelings addressed to the Bulgarian delegation during our stay in Algeria.

"I wish you and all friendly, Algerian people further successes for the prosperity and well-being of your country."

MEETINGS MARK ARMENIAN 'GENOCIDE' ANNIVERSARY

AU241118 Sofia BTA in English 2053 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Sofia, April 23 (BTA) -- The atrocities committed by the Turkish authorities against the Armenian people in 1915, when one and a half million Armenians were massacred in Turkey, have left an indelible mark on the memory of the nations.

The 72nd anniversary of the tragic events was marked today at a meeting by members of the public in the town of Stara Zagora.

The participants in the meeting sent a declaration to the United Nations condemning the attempts by the Turkish ruling circles to falsify the historical facts about the slaughter of innocent people: children, women, and old men. The document calls on the nations to unite their efforts in the struggle against violence, for peace and understanding.

The Armenian genocide in Turkey 72 years ago was also castigated at a meeting in the town of Tolbukhin. Mankind will never forget the brutalities, which call to struggle against all aggressors, against all manifestations of nationalism. It was emphasized that by persecuting the Kurdish people the present Turkish government, too, proves to be a proponent of a genocide policy.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1930 GMT on 24 April also reports on the commemoration of the Armenian "genocide," adding that "wreaths and flowers were laid at the monument [in Sofia] to the victims of genocide. Similar commemorative meetings were held in Paradzhik, Varna, Ruse, Kurdzhali, Sliven, and Aytos."]

HUSAK DENIES 'DISAGREEMENTS' WITH MOSCOW

PM291355 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 22 Apr 87 p 10

[Larserik Haggman report" "Husak Supports Gorbachev's Eagerness for Reform: 'Time To Abandon the Policy of Small Steps'"]

[Text] Prague -- The Czechoslovak people see Mikhail Gorbachev as a reformer who promotes the common goals of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovak party and state head Gustav Husak said during an interview with a group of Finnish journalists.

Gustav Husak rejected all speculation about disagreements and problems between Moscow and Prague.

"These have no foundation in reality, either in bilateral relations or in the context of the two countries' approach to international issues," Husak said, sniffing at Western reports that the people gave Gorbachev a friendly reception but that their leaders were cool toward him during his recent visit to Prague.

The veteran Czechoslovak politician spoke warmly of the economic reforms, which his country, too, is planning, and described them as fundamental.

"For 10, 15 years we have been trying to implement partial reforms within our management [lending] system, just as the Soviet Union, the GDR, and Hungary have done.

"Now we have come to the conclusion that the policy of small steps does not produce results, and this has led to preparations for larger-scale reforms in many socialist countries."

Husak said that fundamental investigations have been going on for a considerable time and that the intention now is to drastically restrict the role of central management.

"Enterprises should operate with their own funds, be responsible for wage costs, and draw up their own production plans."

According to the Czechoslovak party leader this is a really major reform compared with the situation today.

"We have submitted the basic principles and will have the concrete plans ready by the end of the year."

Thus he gave assurances that the same developments as in the Soviet Union are on their way in Czechoslovakia, but at their own pace.

"We will have problems as a result of the 40 year-old habit of the current planning methods, but we simply have to keep abreast of developments and attain efficient production and modern technology in order to reach the top class in the world."

These were Husak's words at the interview in Prague castle. In written answers to a number of questions submitted in advance he said that "the Czechoslovak economy is characterized by stability and broad participation in international cooperation."

After stating that the country stands up well in international comparisons he asserts that "we will not lag behind the rest of the world in the future either."

That is why the country has set itself "courageous goals which stretch to the end of the century."

In accordance with "the strategy for more rapid development" preparations are being made for "changes to the economic mechanisms, and this means profound changes, especially in the method of managing the economy and improving its performance."

During the interview Husak stressed the need for initiative in people and said that Czechoslovakia wants to continue the democratization process.

Notable in the written answers is the sentence: "We attach importance to a deep democratization of society, through giving citizens broad information so that everyone will know what we are striving for and will be able to express their views and take part in the realization of our endeavors, convinced of their correctness and importance."

"All these measures are being prepared using the lessons that have been learned in the other socialist countries, and are being achieved step by step. This is not a simple process, but it is an inevitable one."

In writing Husak deemed Mikhail Gorbachev's recent visit a confirmation of "the total unity in all reciprocal relations and with regard to all questions affecting internal and international life."

After noting the spontaneous welcome, he gave the assurance that Czechoslovakia will "assimilate all valuable ideas from the visit in a creative way."

"We will make use of all the possibilities being created in the process of the renewal of the economic mechanisms in the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia."

"We were in full agreement on the need to raise the qualitative level of cooperation in all fields."

During the interview, Husak categorically rejected all speculation about disagreement between Moscow and Prague, spoke of a particularly successful visit, and said that people in Czechoslovakia see Gorbachev as a reformer.

"We also attached importance to bilateral relations, since these are of great importance to a small country like Czechoslovakia.

Here Husak touched on one of the country's problems: "Some 70 percent of the quality articles produced by the world's machine-building industry are also manufactured in Czechoslovakia."

According to the Czechoslovak party leader this is an impossible situation because a small country cannot reach the top in so many fields.

"A division of labor and a coordination of resources would give much better results, first through trade, but now also through more advanced scientific-technical and cooperation in production.

Here Husak also touched upon relations with Finland and mentioned a constant topic at joint meetings and visits:

"It is the case that on both sides we are inflexible and demonstrate too little initiative -- something that we were able to note as long ago as Kekkonen's time."

Recently it has been possible to note an improvement, Husak said, pointing to the time since Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa's visit.

"It would be important to be as concrete as possible, because Finland has attained a high level of development, and we are 'not so far behind' either," Husak joked.

He stressed that there are not political problems at all between the two countries and that everything depends on goodwill. In his written answers Husak spoke of "significant reserves" and the need to "improve communications on trade exchanges, production cooperation, and the cooperation aimed at markets in third countries."

During the interview it emerged that Husak thinks that the number one topic of conversation during President Koivisto's upcoming visit will be "peace, detente, and disarmament."

He gave a positive assessment of Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Moscow, spoke warmly of Kekkonen, expressed appreciation of Koivisto's policies, and mentioned the zone initiatives in northern and central Europe as uniting factors.

In writing Husak also commented on environmental problems, among which he mentioned water supplies as Czechoslovakia's biggest problem. The other main issue is the air and the problems connected with energy supplies.

"Environmental protection and our own limited access to fuel force us to meet all our energy needs through nuclear power, and our experience of it is positive."

He stressed the need for increased safety and supported "the Soviet Union's proposal for an international safety project on nuclear power generation."

CHNOUPEK MEETS DRA LEADERS, CONCLUDES VISIT

Talks With Wakil

LD291032 Prague CTK in English 2024 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Kabul, April 28 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek continued talks with his Afghan colleague Abdul Wakil here today.

They discussed topical issues of Czechoslovak-Afghan relations and exchanged views on international political problems. Identity of views on all the basic issues under review was confirmed.

Bohuslav Chnoupek expressed Czechoslovakia's solidarity with Afghanistan and support for the Afghan policy of national reconciliation. He paid special attention to the results of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Czechoslovakia earlier this month in connection with the proposal to solve global problems of abolition of nuclear weapons and safeguarding of international security.

Abdul Wakil said the Afghan Government was aware that its effort aimed at a peaceful settlement of the Afghanistan situation was not only an internal Afghan affair. It is Afghanistan's contribution to an overall improvement in the international situation because at present all major international discussions pay attention to the development in Afghanistan. Abdul Wakil highly praised the effort of India and personally Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to find the most suitable solution to the Afghanistan situation.

Special attention was paid to the development of political contacts and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Agreement on Cooperation

LD292231 Prague CTK in English 1645 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Kabul, April 29 (CTK correspondent) -- Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek of Czechoslovakia and Abdul Wakil of Afghanistan wound up their talks here today.

They signed an agreement on cooperation in health service and medical sciences and a protocol on cooperation between the two foreign ministries.

Under the former document, substituting a 1978 agreement, Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan will exchange experiences from medical preventive care, hygienic and epidemiological services and explore the possibilities of cooperation in the pharmaceutical industry. They are also to cooperate in combating infectious diseases and training medical personnel.

Economic Talks With Amin

LD292246 Prague CTK in English 1802 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Kabul, April 29 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with representatives of economic and commercial circles of Afghanistan.

Afghan Deputy Premier Seyted Amanuddin Amin informed him about the significant role played in the Afghan economy by the private sector. Private entrepreneurs account for 80 percent of the gross national product and for 45 percent of foreign trade exchange.

Afghan entrepreneurs voiced interest in Czechoslovakia's extended economic and trade contacts with Afghan private enterprises, especially in agriculture and the processing industry. They informed him in this connection about the experience from cooperation of Afghan private entrepreneurs with Soviet partners the result of which are two joint ventures.

The Afghan side appreciated the work of the Czechoslovak-Afghan enterprise Afkara processing skins and hides and proposed 21 spheres for joint undertakings to be considered by Czechoslovakia.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that the main aim of his meeting with representatives of Afghan economic and trade circles is to help establish direct contacts between Czechoslovak enterprises and Afghan private entrepreneurs.

He appreciated the possibility to gain detailed information about the structure of the Afghan economy and possible prospects for further development of economic and trade cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan. They include also non-traditional forms of contacts and joint ventures on third markets.

The Czechoslovak minister called for more intensive Czechoslovak-Afghan talks on these problems. A visit by a group of Afghan private entrepreneurs to Czechoslovakia and to one of Czechoslovak fairs are being considered.

Thanks to the policy of national reconciliation, new possibilities of cooperation with the Afghan private sector have been opened, Bohuslav Chnoupek said, and informed the Afghan side about the present possibilities of Czechoslovak entreprises in establishing direct contacts with foreign partners.

News Conference in Kabul

LD292254 Prague CTK in English 2124 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Kabul, April 29 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today voiced the conviction that the process of national reconciliation combined with an open dialogue will strengthen Afghanistan's positions abroad and help ensure peace and stability in the area and in the world.

He told a press conference at the close of his four-day visit that Czechoslovakia gives all-round support to this effort of the Afghan leadership, which has already registered first successes at home and abroad. He noted that Monday's rally marking the 9th anniversary of the April revolution testified to the support the policy of national reconciliation receives from the broad strata of the Afghan population.

The minister appreciated his talks with the highest Afghan party and state officials. He recalled the long-standing traditions of Czechoslovak-Afghan relations and noted that this year marks half a century since the signature of a friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries. He added that after the April 1978 revolution Czechoslovak-Afghan relations have been raised to a qualitatively higher level.

Speaking about the problems of disarmament he underlined Czechoslovakia's permanent effort for peace and the policy of solving problems by talks. He voiced the view that the proposal for the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe has a real chance to be implented and could become a breakthrough in disarmament talks. He mentioned the effort of Czechoslovakia and the GDR for nuclear- and chemical-free zones in central Europe.

30 Apr Departure

LD300830 Prague CTK in English 0735 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Kabul April 30 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today ended his official friendly visit to Afghanistan.

The minister was seen off at the Kabul airport by his Afghan counterpart Abdul Wakil.

Chnoupek held talks with General Secretary of the Afghan People's Democratic Party Najib, Premier Sultan Ali Keshtmand, Mohamad Haji Shamkani, acting president of the Afghan Revolutionary Council, and Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil during his visit, taking place on the occasion of the anniversary of the April 1978 Revolution.

RUDE PRAVO REBUFFS BBC'S 'CENSORSHIP' CLAIM

AU291037 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 87 p 5

["mb"-signed article: "Movie Art, Too, Must Strengthen; Responses To the RUDE PRAVO article 'BBC'S Peculiar Worries'"]

[Excerpts] On Thursday, 19 March, RUDE PRAVO -- in an article "BBC'S Peculiar Worries; Such Are the Facts" -- pondered the information which this radio station provides about Czechoslovakia. This time it has "singled out" our practice regarding the selection of Western movies for screening in the CSSR. According to the BBC, the Selection Commission of the Central Film Distribution Agency should rather be called the Censorship [Commission], because it rejects the best that is available in the West -- for ideological reasons. Thus, we then asked Engineer Tugan Vesely, director of the Central Film Distribution Agency, about his opinion, and he put a number of BBC assertions into the proper light.

Our editorial office has been receiving letters that agree as well as disagree, and give the opinions of our readers. Let us mention at least one of them. Engineer Vlastimil Cich from Roznov pod Radhostem reproaches us for many things. For example, for the fact that in 1985 "48 full-length feature movies from the Soviet Union were shown, while about 15 of them were worth seeing. The rest is only a gray average or less than average." He is surprised by the "quantity of movies from weak filmmaking countries such as the GDR and Romania; 11 movies from the GDR and 8 from Romania.

He asserts further: "It is enough to follow only a little of what is being produced in the world, and we will find out that we really see only a very small part of the best that is produced in the world." [passage omitted]

Roland Schur from Ceska Lipa also does not agree with our attitude toward film distribution: "Why does it arise from the whole article that everything in the sphere of the selection and purchase of movies is in the best order, when in fact there is really a long list of movies which are progressive, humanitarian, and artistically excellent (from the Eastern as well as the Western Hemisphere), movies which have not been shown in our cinemas thus far, while we are forced to show dearly bought, worthless rot next to real quality productions? Of course, the reader does not elaborate on who forces us to "buy and pay for" movies that are worthless. [passage omitted]

The fact that some movies, which are being praised in the West do not come to our cinemas is the result of the fact that the peace policy is not identical with ideological reconciliation. Western producers are engaging in an ideological struggle with all their strength and all their abilities. Such movies, of course, do not stand a chance of coming to our cinemas, because under the term art we understand art that is progressive, humanistic, fighting on the side of justice, for friendship and peaceful cooperation among nations. As signatories of the Helsinki conference, we want to and we do acquaint our moviegoers with the broadest possible spectrum of the world movie productions. [passage omitted]

LENART RECEIVES BCP DELEGATION IN BRATISLAVA

LD241427 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received a BCP Central Control and Auditing Commission study delegation, headed by its chairman, Nacho Papazov. At their meeting today, in Bratislava, he briefed the Bulgarian comrades on the decisive tasks of Communists and all the working people of Slovakia in implementing the strategy of accelerating the socioeconomic development of society. In this context he explained the need to restructure the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia in the interests of achieving the intentions set out by the 17th party congress.

Eugen Turzo, chairman of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission briefed the guests on the experience of the work of the CPSL Central Control and Auditing Commission and the tasks of Party control following the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL congress.

PZPR'S KUBASIEWICZ SIGNS COOPERATION TREATY, DEPARTS

AU271426 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Apr 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Talks With the Warsaw Delegations End"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The signing of a Treaty on Cooperation and Mutual Exchange of Experience between the CPCZ Prague City Committee and the PZPR Warsaw City Committee this Friday [24 April] in Prague concluded the talks between the two delegations, which were led by Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the CPCZ Prague City Committee, and Janusz Kubasiewicz, PZPR Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the PZPR Warsaw Committee.

The cooperation will be primarily carried out on the level of party organizations, national committees, social organizations, production plants and enterprises, and also cultural institutions and schools in the capitals of the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic.

Antonin Kapek and Janusz Kubasiewicz expressed the conviction that the realization of this treaty will contribute to extending the friendship and fraternal cooperation between Prague and Warsaw, and that it will make a significant contribution to fulfilling the conclusions adopted by the CPCZ and PZPR.

On the final -- that is third -- day of their visit to our capital, the members of the PZPR Warsaw City delegation acquainted themselves with the production of lighting fixtures in the TESLA plant in Prague-Holesovice and inspected the model laboratory of the Electrotechnical Department of the Czech Higher School of Technology.

The PZPR Warsaw City Committee Delegation led by Janusz Kubasiewicz, concluded its official friendly visit on the same day and left Prague for home by air.

At Ruzyne Airport the Polish guests were seen off by Antonin Kapek, by Frantisek Stafa, Prague Mayor, and other officials.

Andrzej Jedynak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic to the CSSR, was also present.

PITRA MEETS WITH ROMANIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

LD272140 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1600 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Frantisek Pitra, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met in Prague today with Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, who is paying a vist to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

In a friendly conversation, they briefed each other on experiences in the implementation of the agricultural policy of the fraternal parties and assessed the potential for further cooperation, in harmony with the conclusions of the meeting of secretaries of the Central Committees of the fraternal partieis of the CEMA member-states for party work in agriculture and food industry held in Moscow.

REPORT SAYS CPCZ AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT RESHUFFLED

AU290840 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 28 April on page 1 carries a 120-word CTK report on the 27 April meeting in Prague between Frantisek Pitra, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the RCP Central Committee. The Bratislava PRAVDA report reveals that the meeting was attended by "Miroslav Zajic, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and Miroslav Toman, CSSR deputy premier and minister of agriculture and food." This is the first monitored reference to Miroslav Zajic as "head of a CPCZ Central Committee department." The last mention of Miroslav Zajic was in a Bratislava PRAVDA report on 3 April, which reported his replacement by Ladislav Trojan as secretary of the South Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee.

KADAR CHAIRS MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD282136 Budapest MTI in English 1627 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 28 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers party held a session Tuesday, April 28, 1987, under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar.

The Central Committee discussed and approved the reports on timely international affairs, the experiences in the implementation of the November 1986 resolution of the Central Committees and in the beginning of the year, the modification of the pension scheme, and the principles of the new scheme of company and personal income taxation. A communique is to be issued on the session.

HAVASI DELIVERS SPEECH AT LENIN ANNIVERSARY FETE

AU271113 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Apr 87 p 5

[Report "by our correspondent" on speech of Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at ceremony on 117th anniversary of Lenin's birth, in Budapest on 21 April: "In the Spirit of Leninist Principles -- Outstanding Propagandists Awarded -- Speech by Ferenc Havasi"]

[Text] It has been a tradition for years to present distinctions to party propagandists on the anniversary of Lenin's birth. This is what happened on Tuesday [21 April] afternoon in the house of the MSZMP Central Committee.

The celebration was attended by Ferenc Havasi, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee; Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member and general director of the Sociology Institute of the Central Committee; and Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz. The invited guests were greeted by actor Geza D. Hegedus who recited a poem, and then Erno Lakatos, head of the Central Committee's Agitation and Propaganda Department, opened the celebration. Next, Ferenc Havasi took the floor.

He opened his speech by saying that when we look back over two generations on Lenin's life's work, we do not merely appreciate his legacy, but feel that Lenin's teaching is topical and deserves to be followed.

"However regrettable, dogmatic people might find that the legacy we inherited from the founders of scientific socialism does not offer a definite guideline for the economic structure of the socialist society of the future, or for the principles on which it is operated, or what is more, on its methods. The aim of our classics was not to describe the future, but to explore the reality around them, the regularity of social -- especially capitalist -- development. This is why Marxist theory has indeed become the weapon of the proletariat in its struggle to overthrow capitalism, for the victory of socialism."

Havasi continued: "As regards the construction of socialism, Lenin did not use prefabricated patterns. It was totally alien to him to create an image of a leader with absolute foresight, someone who would always be able to spell out the laws of social progress at any particular moment." Then the speaker quoted Marx, according to whom one step of the true movement means more than a dozen programs. He continued by saying that, "not only did Lenin theoretically develop the doctrines of Marx and Engels on philosophy and political economics, he also employed them in practice. On the basis of the experiences gained in this process, he drew up the theoretical lessons. [paragraph continues]

Because of his very methods, these theoretical doctrines could not become rigid dogmas. In his role as an organizer of the state and the economy, he made full use in his work of the principle of making a concrete analysis of a concrete situation. The points that indeed explain the secret of why the Leninist doctrines on the operation of the socialist economy are regarded as lasting doctrines even after 6 decades, are as follows: starting from the practice of social actions, constantly confronting theory with practice, and having the courage to do away with false conceptions. The reason Lenin became the founder of the theory and practice of the socialist planned economy is that he himself was the first reformer of this theory and practice. That is also why it is so important for us to grasp Lenin's thoughts in their historical development," the speaker emphasized.

"Today we have enough historical perspective to judge what it meant to change over to the new economic policy or, to use the Russian initials of this phrase, the NEP. The change over did not only mean "to shape rapid advancement" or to place the divided worker-peasant alliance on more solid foundations and to create tactical foundations for rebuilding a country from the ruins. It was much more than this. Lenin reviewed and rejected the previously prevailikng Marxist view on the socialist economy, namely, that this was an economy organized and run centrally, in a naturalistic way, almost like a single enterprise, where goods are exchanged and monetary trade disregarded. Lenin regarded this 'ideal' as a 'dangerous mistake'."

The speaker explained that Lenin did not hesitate to draw conclusions when he saw that the interests of progress, the revolution, demanded different methods and different attitudes. Lenin declared principles for the construction of socialism which at that time were regarded as heresies. As Lenin said, "We should not build directly on enthusiasm, but with the help of enthusiasm brought about by the revolution. By relying on individual interests, individual interestedness, and independent accounting, we should create small but strong bridges that will...lead to socialism."

"Lenin regarded the most reliable way to the victory of socialism to be for the communists, once in power,' to learn to trade -- that is, for socialist enterprises to defeat capitalism with its own weapon -- economic competition, and on its own territory, the market. The success of this task required the restructuring of the operational mechanism of state-owned enterprises, and of the entire state sector. The enterprises had indeed begun to make business, that is, had begun to use the means of production at their disposal -- which are the property of the state -- in the most purposeful, most economic, and most profitable way."

The speaker emphasized that, at the sharp turning points of our history following the liberation, our party referred several times to this brave and innovative Leninist spirit when it wanted to change wrong or outdatd practices, when it critically and, what is more, self-critically reexamined its economic policy, its political concepts and methods.

"Let us just think about the June 1953 party resolution and the review of economic policies following it. At that time heated debates were going on about whether, among other things, we had been using the NEP policy correctly in Hungary. Unfortunately, the leadership then could not give a clear and definite answer to this and to many other questions. After 4 November 1956 the Revolutionary Worker-Peasant government used the principles of the Leninist NEP when it agreed to abolish the compulsory delivery system and changed over to a voluntary and free procurement. With this step in a fundamental branch of the economy, such as agriculture, the worker-peasant alliance was basically based on market exchange."

Ferenc Havasi also said: "In the middle of the sixties, when our party initiated a review of the economic mechanism, many obstacles had to be overcome again. At present we are facing new and difficult tasks of building our economy, and the success of these tasks requires from us new approaches and new steps, often completely different from those we are used to. When we take these steps, we must not forget Lenin's guidance. He called attention to the necessity of adopting innovative approaches, while he also pointed out that it will not be easy to come up with new ideas and to introduce new methods, but one must face difficulties: 'In treating the cardinal points of the economy, we must resort to "reformist," very, very gradual, careful, and roundabout methods, and this novelty brings with it many questions, creates many misunderstandings and raises doubt concerning both theory and practice.'"

The speaker continued: "Today we are in a situation when the restructuring of the economy requires a lot of time, patience, and not the least, definite determination and a lot of energy. Yet we are growing stronger because of the fact that, to use Lenin's words, 'as a result of our political line we are receiving credits -- or in the language of the NEP, bills [valtok] -- from the population.' 'These bills bear no date of exchange and this is the peculiarity of these political bills which makes them different from common commercial bills.'"

Finally the speaker referred to a speech by Mikhail Gorbachev, who emphasized at the January Central Committee session that the ultimate goal of the reform in the Soviet Union is to surpass the concepts of socialism dating from the thirties and the forties of this century, because the social and economic mechanisms dating from that period are outdated today. To do this, the Soviet comrades are reviving some important elements of the Leninist revision of socialism, elements that were neglected or disregarded later.

"We Hungarian Communists, if we look back on the struggles of the past decades, have little to be ashamed of regarding how far we have endeavored to use the treasures of Lenin's ideas or regarding our creativity in applying them. However, there is no cause for complacency. We have not been consistent and determined enough to travel the road we chose for ourselves. Yet we know that we can overcome our increasing problems only with Leninist methods, with the critical reevaluation of our previously successful, but now insufficient methods and strategies, with a determined and principled policy, and particularly, with rapid action. It is a good feeling that in doing so we can again go along with a party that was established by Lenin," Ferenc Havasi concludes his speech.

Next Janos Berecz presented the Presidential Council's distinctions to outstanding propagandists. The Order of Labor, Golden Class, was awarded to Imre Geczi, retired director of the Magyar Kabel Muvek factory in Balassagyarmat; Dr Lajos Issak, lecturer of the philosophy factulty of the Lorand Eotvos University of Sciences; Jolan Kener, head of the Teachers' Department at the MSZMP Zala County Committee's Educational Directorate; Lieutenant Colonel Laszlo Peter; Gyorgy Szabo, head of the Teachers' Department at the MSZMP Somogy County Committee's Educational Directorate; and border guard Lieutenant Colonel Matyas Vereb. Ten people received the Order of Labor, Silver Class, and eight people the Bronze Class.

Among the people directly assisting the central agitation and propaganda activity, the MSZMP Central Committee gave awards to 180 people, including Gyorgy Aczel, Politburo member and director general of the Sociology Institute of MSZMP Central Committee, who received a Lenin Commemorative Medal.

The celebration ended with a reception.

VARKONYI ARRIVES IN AUSTRIA ON 3-DAY VISIT

LD282323 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Peter Varkonyi has arrived in Vienna on a 3-day official visit. The Hungarian foreign minister traveled to the Austrian capital by car, where he was greeted at his residence by Alois Mock, federal vice chancellor and foreign minister, at whose invitation he is there.

Discusses Bilateral Relations

LD292012 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Andras Heltai reports from Vienna that Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, is holding negotiations in the Austrian capital:

[Heltai] Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi and Austrian Foreign Minister Alois Bach have qualified the relations between the two governments and the two peoples as outstandingly good. The leader of our diplomacy, in the course of his official visit to Vienna, first of all went to the parliament today. While there the Austrian side mentioned that in addition to the protocol visits it would be rational to establish contacts between the parliamentary committees too.

Following this, comprehensive negotiations took place between the foreign ministers in the Government Palace. The balance was drawn at a gala dinner during which host, as well as guest, emphasized with one voice that the excellent relationship formed through joint efforts over 2 decades provides a good example of practical detente and of building trust for the other regions of Europe. There was agreement also in that the all-European meeting in Vienna which will continue next week should end successfully; the mediating work of Austria and the other neutral countries can play a big role in this. It was also said by the Austrian side that the neutrals will coordinate their plans in Cyprus in mid-May.

Our foreign minister met Chancellor Franz Vranitsky in the afternoon, then he paid a courtesy call on Kurt Waldheim, head of state.

HUNGARY TO JOIN INVESTMENT GUARANTEE AGENCY

AU291203 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Apr 87 p 5

[Article by Maria Lakatos: "Hungary Will Join the International Investment Guarantee Agency"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Only countries that belong to the World Bank can be accepted as members of MIGA [spelling as received], the International Investment Guarantee Agency. A few weeks ago Hungary signed a document on joining the agency, but the MIGA Presidential Council approval is necessary to ratify this agreement. [passage omitted]

Gyorgy Stenger, staff member of the Ministry of Finance, said that in Hungary the Ministry of Finance will be in contact with the agency, but investors will approach the Washington-based body directly.

FRG CDU DELEGATION HOLDS ECONOMIC TALKS, DEPARTS

LD282359 Budapest MTI in English 1824 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Budapest, April 28 (MTI) -- A four-member delegation of the Parliamentary Group of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) of the Federal Republic of Germany left Budapest Tuesday. The representatives from Baden-Wurttenberg -- Udo Ehrbar, Rainer Haungs, Otto Hauser and Roland Sauer -- paid a six-day visit to Hungary on the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. They held talks on opportunities to develop economic and cultural cooperation between the two countries with the negotiating group of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, led by General Secretary Imre Pozsgay, and with Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Kovari, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Tibor Melega, and in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian National Assembly, the Office of Councils [as received] of the Council of Ministers, and in the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce.

INCOME CONTROL, CASE FOR INCOME TAX DISCUSSED

AU281053 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 14 Apr 87 p 5

[Article by Dr Mihaly Kupa, department head at the Ministry of Finance: "The Contradictions of Income Regulation"]

[Excerpts] The present processes of acquiring income are regulated by a complicated system of instruments which has manifold links within itself. We are at present trying to control wage outflow and its source by a regulatory system at a national economic level; we are seeking to influence the spheres of institutions and enterprises, but without much success! This system of instruments means taxes on labor incomes and on the size, amount, and growth of wages and salaries. [passage omitted] In the noncorporate areas a similar role is played by budgetary wage regulations. [passage omitted]

We regulate the consumer's use of income mainly by indirect means. This includes taxes on luxury items and turnover taxes, which can be set against the consumer subsidies on basic goods such as milk and dairy products. [passage omitted]

In such a system of income regulation it is not necessary to have a subsequent and uniform regulation, that is, taxation of incomes. This theory of regulating the population's income, however, has been overruled by life itself. That is precisely why the present systems are struggling with increasing problems at the level of both the individual and the state.

The Instrument of Price Increases [subhead]

In addition to this we have set up a lot of legal forms for acquiring income, and today 20-40 percent of the population has incomes from supplementary jobs done outside the main working hours. According to the nature of the incomes, 70 percent of incomes are derived from main working hours, while 30 percent comes from other sources. Since we do not have uniform regulation, however, we can only regulate incomes in some fields on a separate basis. This means that we do not control the population's total purchasing power. As a result -- as has been shown in recent years and by the events of the current year -- there are increasing tensions in the overall regulation of the population's income. Thus we are constantly forced to introduce postdated adjustments. [passage omitted] One form of adjustment by intervention is increasing tax rates in areas affected by the market, which -- in the event all measures prove insufficient -- will end in a general price increase that affects all citizens.

All these factors cause an almost unmanageable phenomenon for us, where the logic behind our income regulation is based on the close link between profits and wages, a system which does not regulate the income of the individual but that of organizations. The real tensions and contradictions between increases in profit and increases in wages should be eased by overall regulation at the level of the national economy, but because this regulation applies to corporate categories only, this system cannot work.

Of course it is perfectly clear that the interest in increasing profit and the interest in increasing wages have contradictory efforts. Profits can be increased at the expense of wages, while wage increases reduce profits! [passage omitted]

There are many weaknesses in the way the population's income is regulated. First, the economic management does not have a planned system, a uniform regulation, for controlling the total purchasing power gained by the public from many sources. Second, the regulatory systems produce a leveling of incomes from main working hours in areas that these systems "manage to reach" and this in itself tends to dampen performance. What is more, this system, "drives out" employees to areas that are less heavily taxed, to areas that are less regulated. Third, the separate treatment of incomes causes sociopolitically unjustifiable differentiations in the treatment of income as a whole. Thus the actual income situation of individuals, families and social groups is not known, and this distorts the operation and justice of welfare and other service systems. Finally, there are significant and unjustifiable differences in the citizens' opportunities to draw incomes and ability to bear the public burdens of society.

All this justifies the introduction of significant changes in regulating the population's income. It is necessary to modify the income regulation of business organizations and the uniform regulation of personal incomes by way of post-dated adjustments and the introduction of personal income tax.

BRIEFS

IMRE GYORI DIES -- Imre Gyori, former secretary of the party's Central Committee and member of the MSZMP Central Control Committee, has died at the age of 63 after a long and serious illness. Imre Gyori's funeral will take place at 1400 next Tuesday at the Pantheon of the Workers' Movement of the Mezoe Imre Street Cemetery. Imre Gyori was born in 1942. After the liberation he worked as a party worker in Bekes County, and later he became a staff member of the party's central leadership and then head of a subdepartment. For 5 years after 1957 he was a staff member of the party's Central Committee. In 1962 he became first secretary of the Szeged party committee and in the same year first secretary of Csongrad County party committee. He was elected secretary of the Central Committee in 1974, and 6 years later he became head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 9 Apr 87 LD]

COAL RESERVES DISCUSSED -- Due to extensive research and exploration, it is assumed that the coal reserves discovered in the Maza-Del area south of East Mecsek Mazaszaszvar and Varalja amounts to 400 million metric tons of black coal. According to analyses, the quality and geological condition of the mine are good. In a discussion the Executive Committee of the Baranya County Party Committee stated that further knowledge and careful preparations are required to open a mine. Hungary's need for coking coal and the investment possibiities of the national economy will determine the tasks to be performed. According to estimates, 50 billion forints are needed to complete a mine capable of producing 4 million metric tons of coal annually and possessing a facility to prepare the coal and a thermal plant. [Excerpts] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Apr 87 p 5 AU]

AUTHORITIES QUESTION SOLIDARITY MEMBER ON MUELLER

LD291622 Hamburg DPA in German 1533 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw (DPA) -- Janusz Onyszkiewicz, the former spokesman of the banned Polish trade union Solidarity, was questioned by the military prosecutor's office in Warsaw on Wednesday [29 April]. He was asked about the case of U.S. diplomat Albert Mueller, whom the state security service caught red-handed in the act of giving a bag containing espionage equipment to a Polish citizen on 18 April, according to official allegations.

Onyszkiewicz reported after his interrogation that he said he had often been to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, but had never got to know Albert Mueller. Dissident Professors Bronislaw Geremek, Klemens Szaniawski, and Henryk Samsonowicz were apparently questioned in connection with the case on Thursday.

Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban announced the spy case a week ago, stressing that Mueller had been interested in Poland's defense system as well as the activities of the opposition.

PARIS PAPER INTERVIEWS SOLIDARITY'S ONYSZKIEWICZ

PM280910 Paris LE FIGARO in French 13 Apr 87 p 4

[Interview with Polish Solidarity spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz by Arielle Thedrel in Warsaw on 11 April]

[Text] [Thedrel] How do you view [French Foreign Minister] Mr Raimond's visit and, more generally, the end of the quarantine imposed on Poland by the Western countries.

[Onyszkiewicz] The Poles think they are part of Europe and, consequently, isolating the Polish Government would amount to isolating the Polish people too. We have no wish to be placed on the same level as Mongolia and we fully understand that it is impossible to ignore the existence of the government of a geostrategically important country which has 38 million inhabitants.

The Polish authorities attach great importance to maintaining relations with countries that are important to Polish society and they are prepared to pay the price for that.

Paying the price for that consists, among other things, of accepting that Western governments publicly recognize that the Polish Government and the Polish people are not the same thing, that there is an independent civilian society in Poland which has its own structures, its own ideals, and its own channels of information. Consequently, if you wish to talk with Poland, you cannot talk with the government alone.

Visiting the Polish Government is not the same as visiting Poland. I hope that Mr Raimond's visit will be a visit to Poland.

[Thedrel] The Polish authorities announced new price increases a few days ago -- the biggest increases since 1982 because they will increase the costs of living by more than 30 percent. Although this decision has so far promoted few reactions here, is there not a danger that there will eventually be social conflicts?

[Onyszkiewicz] This is not the first time prices hae been increased. So far the people have always used various means of pressure to secure wage increases in exchange. The government is trying to avoid that by taxing enterprises tempted to exceed the ceiling it has set for wage increases. There are two possible scenarios: Either enterprise managers exceed that ceiling, hoping that this will be done on a massive scale and that sanctions will therefore not be implemented, or they adhere to the government recommendations -- and if that happens the employees might react.

The crucial period will be this fall. It is then that the population will feel the effects of the energy price increases and will notice the lack of compensation for these increases. There will then be a danger of conflict. This will be increased by the psychological effect of the Pope's visit (early June). People are already awaiting that visit with the irrational hope that it will change things in Poland and will produce a new political approach.

If no such new approach emerges, this hope, which is at present contributing to social stability, will stop having any effect.

[Thedrel] Solidarity has just published a document containing a number of proposed reforms. Can you describe their content?

[Onyszkiewicz] First, we are asking for full and authentic autonomy for the enterprises and the creation of a real market, and this presupposes equal rights for all enterprises, irrespective of whether they belong to the private, state, or cooperative sectors.

The second demand is the socialization of the state sector which would be possible by restoring the self-management bodies, and in particular by restoring the eligibility requirement for enterprise managers.

Social consensus is necessary if this reform process is to occur without any rise of upheavals. People must be sure that their sacrifices will not be in vain. This means that the different social groups must be really represented and protected, particularly by the trade unions of course.

[Thedrel] Do you think that Mr Gorbachev's new line could encourage the Polish leadership to heed you?

[Onyszkiewicz] The Polish authorities will have no alternative but to heed us because Poland's problems are essentially political. No economic reform will succeed without political reforms.

The party is not interested in reform because it would be bound to curb its influence. The managers are not interested in it either because they do not know how to handle competition. A reform of this kind can therefore only succeed if it includes trade union participation.

This is Gorbachev's problem, too. His reform program is not a change of policy but a change in the tools with which that policy is implemented. This may be tactics aimed at not frightening the party cadres who are threatened by this change. But, if Gorbachev wishes to introduce far-reaching changes, the question is: On whom does he intend to rely?

Of course, this new trend has some influence in Poland. It is weakening the party's hardline wing but, paradoxically, it is also weakening the position of Jaruzelski and his team because it can no longer invoke the hardliners' resistance as a pretext for curbing the reform.

However, this new trend provides Jaruzelski with some psychological consolation: Poland no longer seems completely different. This gives us a chance of pushing the authorities toward reform.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR MAY DAY COUNTERDEMONSTRATIONS

AU291530 Paris AFP in English 1513 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 (AFP) -- Leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union at the southern industrial city of Wroclaw called for a May Day demonstration to counter official ceremonies, in a communique sent to Western reporters Wednesday.

The communique was signed by the former regional leaders of the union, including Wladyslaw Frasyniuk and Jozef Pinior, as well as representatives of large factories in Wroclaw, students and members of the independent pacifist group Liberty and Peace (WiP). The signatories said they would lead the protest through the center of Wroclaw.

Leaflets were distributed Wednesday in Wroclaw announcing the counter-demonstration and the signatories demands which center around civic freedoms, free unions and the need to undertake "authentic economic reform."

Other counter-demonstration calls have been made by Solidarity's other regional arms and other formerly autonomous unions who have formed a May Day Committee. The committee has formally asked Warsaw authorities to demonstrate and twice been refused.

Lech Walesa, leader of the outlawed Solidarity movement, has called for Polish people to "celebrate" May Day in their own way, avoiding all government festivities relating to the holiday.

POLICE BREAK UP POZNAN ANTINUCLEAR DEMONSTRATION

LD291240 Hamburg DPA in German 1052 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, (DPA) -- The police broke up a demonstration by members of the pacifist group "Freedom and Peace Movement," protesting against the construction of nuclear power stations in Poznan, Poland, Tuesday evening. The spokesman of the group, Jacek Czaputowicz, said in Warsaw on Wednesday that 13 participants were arrested. The demonstrators protested in front of the Poznan Archeological Museum with posters and leaflets against the possible construction of a new nuclear power station in the Schneidemuehl District.

The first Polish nuclear power station is currently being built in Zarnowiec approximately 50 km northwest of Gdansk. Protests against the use of nuclear power stations in Poland also took place on Monday in Wroclaw and Szczecin.

Czaputowicz emphasized that the "Freedom and Peace Movement" intended to stick to its decision to hold a peace seminar in Warsaw from 7 to 9 May. But, he said that several members of human rights groups in East Berlin and Prague had been forbidden to travel to Poland. It is also not clear whether guests invited from the West, including representatives of the "Greens," would receive an entry visa. Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban described the "Freedom and Peace Movement" on Tuesday as an illegal organization, the actions of which were directed against Poland's defense readiness.

ORZECHOWSKI DELIVERS SPEECH AT POLISH-USSR MEETING

LD220735 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Apr 87 p 2

[Speech by Marian Orzechowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, at a ceremonial meeting in Warsaw marking the 42d anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance on 21 April -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! Esteemed gathering! In the history of each nation there are moments of particular significance: great acts setting out historic markers. In the history of the reborn Polish state such an act is the Polish-Soviet treaty, signed 42 years ago, a treaty of friendship, mutual help, and postwar cooperation. Declarations of friendship do not, in themselves, create friendship, but serve to protect it and to care for its development.

The Polish-Soviet friendship is the result of a long, sometimes dramatically complicated process stretching over centuries, a process which created circumstances and favorable conditions for this friendship. In most recent history, such conditions were created by the blood of Polish and Soviet soldiers -- blood that has soaked the earth from Lenino to Berlin. A reminder of these days are not only joint graves, but also the awareness that the liberators who came from the East are also friends of the Poles for the years to come, allies for good times and bad, neighbors who do not let one down. The Polish left was aware of all this from the very beginning. It was from this awareness that the program of an historic breakthrough in Polish-Soviet relations was born in the Polish Workers' Party. This was a program that belonged to every Polish Communist, to everyone who loved Poland, who sincerely understood her interests, who looked into the future with wisdom. The programmatic concept of the Polish left was in harmony with the intentions of the Soviet Union. Drawing conclusions from World War II -- in an understandable concern for the postwar security of the nation and of Europe -- the Soviet Union was deeply interested in arranging relations with our reborn Poland on a new basis.

The treaty was born of experiences and imagination. It was announced by the Manifesto of the Polish Committee of National Liberation, declaring that the friendship and cooperation on the battlefield -- begun by the brotherhood in arms of the Polish Army and the Red Army -- should become a lasting alliance and a neighborly cooperation after the war. It was announced by the public pronouncements of the Soviet Union, setting out its attitude to our reborn Poland and its will to bring aid to the Polish nation to help it to liberate itself from the yoke of the German invaders and to help in the reconstruction of an independent, strong, and democratic Poland.

The war with the Hitlerite Reich was still continuing when, on 21 April 1945, the Polish-Soviet alliance treaty was signed in Moscow. It states, most shrewdly, that the interests of security and the favorable development of the Polish and Soviet nations demand the retention and the strengthening of a lasting and stable friendship during war and after it. It also states that both countries will strengthen their friendly cooperation in accordance with the principles of mutually respecting each other's independence and sovereignty and not interfering in each others' affairs.

It was a document looking ahead to the future, its intentions and principles were diametrically different to those advocated by Polish prewar politicians. That policy ended in a fiasco for us. It was to bring advantages to both sides and also for the future of Europe and the world. Wladyslow Gomulka recalled this 20 years later, stating that the alliance and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union formed and would form in the future the guarantee for our security and borders, and also an important element in European peace.

That was said by a Polish leader while remembering the unswerving attitude of the Soviet Union to the attempts to undermine the Yalta and Potsdam order, the questioning of our borders, and interference in Polish matters. That was said by Gomulka in the past and future tense, conscious that tomorrow we could be sure of the infallibility of our Soviet partner, his loyalty and friendliness to Poland. From the day the treaty was signed Polish-Soviet relations have undergone a significant revolution in line with the demands of the time. Not always wihout setbacks and consequences, they passed their historical exam, they kept peace with the needs of the joint partnership action of both countries and the developing situation in the world. After the end of the war there were years of reconstruction. The Soviet Union, itself bled white and in ruins, did not begrudge us help in the removal of destruction, in the construction of industrial buildings. The memory of this, which has been handed down from generation to generation by the working class, is vivid. Human memory functions selectively, a wise and just memory rejects bad events, it exposes what is good and mutually advantageous. The fates of Poles, Russians, Ukrainians, Belorussians, and Lithuanians have more than once become entangled in a tragic knot, Wojciech Jaruzelski said at the 10th PZPR Congress. These chapters of history have been closed once and for all. That is the historical contribution of our parties, the PZPR and CPSU.

Socialism opened up new horizons for us. Friendship and trust are being strengthened. The identity of peaceful strivings is being consolidated. Comprehensive cooperation is being achieved and help is being administered to us in the most difficult moments.

The tone of our party's 10th congress and its direction and program are in harmonious unison with the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress. A new quality of relations between our states, of inter-party relations, is being created. Their authenticity and businesslike nature is being deepened. The ornaments, the elements of the facade decoration are beginning to disappear. Their place is being taken by concrete content. We know where we are, where we want to live, what we must do together, how we can help each other. We say: renewal, reform, accord. With our friends, it happens under the invocation of reconstruction, acceleration, openness. The goals are close to each other; the road is difficult and rough. Sincere cooperation becomes necessary.

The transformations in the Soviet Union are far-sightedly programmed and are being consistently implemented by the CPSU and Mikhail Gorbachev personally. These radical and revolutionary transformations, profoundly reforming reality and at the same time issuing directly from Leninist theory and practice, fascinate Polish society. These are epoch-making transformations. Their final target is to release the enormous, as yet untapped, potential of socialism, which lies dormant. In this historic process, critically and self-critically, areas affected by ossification and routine, inertia and voluntaryism, irrational management and bureaucratic direction, are revealed. The reconstruction of public life is not a propaganda slogan intended for internal use. It is a permanent and irrevocable social reality. The transformations initiated by the party are consistently implemented thanks to the involvement, selflessness and patriotism of the Soviet working class and the younger generation of Soviet people.

It is in this that we have the guarantee of their success and their constancy. The restructuring also has an international dimension, visible not only to the friends of the Soviet Union but also to its enemies. The world is holding its breath when observing the boldness of the deeds done by the Soviet people, the adherence to principles, the far-sightedness, and the consistency of Soviet leaders. The restructuring movement in the Soviet Union is an opportunity for our entire community. It multiplies the forces of socialism, strengthens its international authority, and enriches it through new, attractive themes which meet the realities of our contemporary world and the challenges of the space age. With all our hearts we wish our Soviet friends luck and every success along this path. [applause]

The changes taking place in the Soviet Union which are concurrent and, in many points, identical to the reformatory program of the Polish United Workers' Party, bring Poland and the Soviet Union closer together, bring together the Polish United Workers' Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This is confirmed by today's visit of PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski to Moscow, and his talks with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Polish-Soviet relations have entered a new phase -- that of a practical adaptation to the exigencies of deep changes, to the radically accelerated rhythm of social and economic life in both countries. This points to a pressing need to increase the speed and to introduce new, unconventional forms of cooperation: a joint solution to problems with raw materials and fuels; the implementation of high-yielding technological processes, machines, equipment and materials; and the direct cooperation of production enterprises and scientific and research institutes. An innovative form of Polish-Soviet economic cooperation, which promises great hopes for the future, are joint production enterprises. For many years now, within the framework of joint undertakings by CEMA countries and bilateral agreements with the Soviet Union, Poland has been participating in the development of the raw materials base on Soviet territory, thereby ensuring that it has a stable source of raw material supplies.

Polish enterprises have built many industrial projects in the Soviet Union, acquiring the name of being a reliable and efficient partner. We attach great significance to Poland's participation in the building of the Yamburg gas pipeline to the western border of the USSR. This is the largest Polish foreign investment, which is linked with additional supplies of Soviet natural gas to Poland.

Trade turnover with the Soviet Union is growing. In 1986, it reached the value of almost R13 billion. Within its framework, we receive strategically important investment goods and raw materials for our national economy. It also has another great significance, aside from the economic one: It strengthens our sovereignty. It weakens the effects of the policy of halting and delaying normalization of economic relations with Poland, still applied to this day by some Western states. It is worth recalling once again that supplies from the Soviet Union account for 100 percent of our imports of natural gas and pig iron, 85 percent of petroleum, 80 percent of iron ore, 78 percent of aluminum, and 75 percent of cotton. We envisage a considerable increase in exports to the Soviet Union of machinery and installations. It is to be facilitated by the implementation of the agreement on the credit participation by the Soviet Union in finishing or modernizing 11 investment projects in Poland. In trade turnover, however, there is still a great backlog to be made up. Our country still occupies merely fourth place among the Soviet Union's trading partners.

New, favorable phenomena are arising in the sphere of culture, science, and education. There are wider and broader contacts among the creators of culture and art, scientists, the motivators of technical progress, which are free from bureaucratic obstacles and superficiality. There are also contacts among more and more distant sister cities, voivodships and border regions. There is an exchange of the most important spiritual values and the newest achievments of science. Jointly and with our whole heart, we support these trends, convinced that the extension of social links, the development of personal contacts and tourism, promote the friendship of both peoples.

The creation in Moscow of a Polish Center of Culture and Information, which has been announced, is a practical confimation of these tendencies. Together with the large group of Polish scientists having at their disposal a permanent seat in Moscow -- made available to them by Soviet authorities -- these will be important centers of Polish culture and science in the Soviet Union. A new climate, an atmosphere of mutual respect, openness, rapprochement and frankness, is being consolidated in Polish-Soviet relations. We want it, as do our partners. Only complete frankness, free from the avoidance of difficult matters -- areas which are often painful, contained in the annals of Polish-Russian history, Polish-Soviet history -- leads in the final analysis to mutual understanding and respect.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke about this graphically during the 10th PZPR congress at the meeting with work forces of the Swierczewski works. He said that the most important conclusion from the joint past depends on a clear understanding, that we, neighboring nations, brother nations, should with care and respect to reciprocally approach our interests. I could compare our friendship to a tree that has put down deep roots. In spite of the fact that it is bearing fruit, it should be carefully nurtured so that both our nations are given even more fruit.

Esteemed gathering, not only bilateral relations but above all a mutual feeling of responsibility for the fate of the world, a similar understanding of its problems and harmonious joint action towards their solution give testimony to the links of partnership. Poland and the Soviet Union see the world in the same colors, in the same complex dimension. An identical assessment occurring around phenomena causes us with equal serousness to perceive the need to coordinate actions, especially within the structure of the Warsaw Pact. This is dictated by the convergence of the basic interests of both states within the sphere of international relations. It is difficult to overestimate its significance for Poland, for the defense and general acceptance of the vital national interests, for the credibility of the level of its independent international initiatives.

The situation the world is in is not a simple one. Tensions and conflicts are multiplying. Good will has difficulty in paving a way for itself. Objective observers would have to admit that the causative force of the appeasements, the talks, the reflections, the search for solutions for humanity which are most favorable is the Soviet Union and its peaceful initiatives; the dynamics and efficiency of the whole socialist community. Despite resistance, the East-West dialogue is reviving. The offers, clearly pure and honest, certainly cannot simply go without response from the West, in the face of world public opinion.

The most sensitive region of the contemporary world is the continent of Europe. It is here that the main line of contact of the two opposed military groupings is to be found. Because of the tragic historic experiences, which have not been extinguished in the nation's memory, Poland is particularly acutely sensitive to the state of affairs in Europe: to everything good or bad that happens here. It has never been a passive observer, but always an active participant in actions to promote the building of a Europe of peace, security and cooperation. An expression of this was the European initiatives, known to this day, such as the Rapacki Plan and the Gomulka Plan.

True to these traditions, Poland highly values the Soviet initiatives of 28 February of this year on the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. A Soviet-U.S. agreement on an issue which is so vitally linked with Poland's security would initiate the process of freeing the European Continent from nuclear weapons. Poland and the socialist states support the proposal by the Soviet Union. It includes the readiness to withdraw from the GDR and Czechoslovakia, immediately on the signing of the agreement, operational and tactical nuclear missiles. The new vital elements of that proposal announced by Mikhail Gorbachev during his recent visit to Czechoslovakia -- the beginning, parallel to negotiations on medium-range missiles, of talks on the elimination of operational and tactical missiles, with the assumption that their state will be frozen for the duration of the negotiations; the readiness to agree to far-reaching verification and on-the-spot inspections of disarmament undertakings -- these are the next successive, new, important initiatives by the Soviet Union, intended to break through the impasse in disarmament negotiations, taking the opinions and postulates of other states into account.

Poland, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states are ardent spokesmen for the stage-by-stage lowering of the level of military confrontation in Europe, while maintaining the balance at an increasingly low level.

We have given proof of this in presenting, in June last year, in the message of the advisory political committee, a concrete proposal for a reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals. This proposal is linked to the Polish proposal of complementing the mandate of the Stockholm conference with issues of disarmament, a proposal put forward at the Vienna CSCE meeting. We are interested in stimulating the military, political, economic and humanitarian cooperation of the countries participating in the CSCE.

We attach particular importance to the successful course and the successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting. Once again we have given expression to this in the appeal of the recent meeting of the Committee of the Foreign Affairs Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. We believe that the successful conclusion of the Vienna meeting would have a favorable influence on the talks concerning the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms, the prevention of these arms being carried into space, and on making the initiatives for creating zones free of nuclear and chemical arms become a reality.

The building of a general system of international peace and security is ever linked, in our eyes, to the development of economic and humanitarian cooperation between the countries that participate in the CSCE process. It is in this direction that the many proposals put forward by socialist countries at the Vienna meeting are tending. Among them there is also the Polish proposal to hold a symposium in Krakow devoted to European cultural heritage. We give full support to the Soviet proposal to hold in Moscow a conference of the countries participating in the CSCE to deal with humanitarian issues.

Poland is consistently striving to make the Vienna meeting businesslike, so that at this meeting efforts should be made to seek solutions that would be acceptable to all countries, solutions that would strengthen the structures of peace, security, and cooperation on the European Continent. Poland and the Soviet Union, just like other socialist countries, believe that an indispensible condition for retaining a lasting peace in Europe is the strict compliance to the principle of the inviolability of territorial and political realities, embodied in the agreements made between the socialist countries and the FRG, as well as in the CSCE Final Act. We consider all efforts, especially those made in the FRG, aiming at undermining the agreements to be inadmissible and dangerous. Attempts at free interpretation and at weakening the principles of the Helsinki Final Act also run counter to the interests of peace and stability in Europe.

Our aspiration to strengthen the unity and cohesion of Warsaw Pact member-states is born of our concern for the security and peaceful development of Poland. Poland unalterably declares itself in favor of an expansion of multilateral political, economic, and cultural ties among the allied socialist countries, and in favor of increasing the efficiency of cooperation in international politics. It is worth noting here the recently greatly increasing activity of allied countries within the Warsaw Pact. This activity has appeared in numerous joint international initiatives, in the introduction of new, more effective, forms and areas of cooperation in the international arena. Within our alliance there lives a democratic spirit of partnership, an atmosphere of good will and of an unrestricted exchange of views. There is no inconsistency in the international arena -- proposals which were individual, nationalistic, stemming from natural differences and experiences of the various socialist countries. Quite the contrary: Together they form a harmonious whole, for they are guided by the same aims and intentions.

We attach particular importance to perfecting CEMA's functioning. The main directions of the necessary changes in CEMA's structures have been elaborated by the meeting, held in Moscow in November of last year, of the leaders of the CEMA countries. Poland made a significant contribution to CEMA's work and to its program. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski presented concrete proposals aiming at a fundamental restructuring of bilateral and multilateral mechanisms of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation among the CEMA countries; proposals which were greeted with approval and appreciation.

We hope that the decisions made there will be realized as quickly as possible. The perfected quality of our economic, scientific, and technological cooperation is the order of the day and a condition of tomorrow: deciding CEMA's position within the world economy and deciding its important role as the economic representative of the socialist countries.

Esteemed gathering! Only time can appraise interhuman values and interstate relations. The lasting nature of these ties, this loyalty, this mutual respect, the similarity in our view of the world, the coordination of actions that ensure living with dignity -- all this is proof that the 42 years of the Pact have been proved correct, that, right from the beginning, Poland chose the right path.

For a man, 42 years means maturity. For allied countries that are close to each other ideologically, helping each other and cooperating in a lasting fashion, these 42 years are evidence of mature friendship. A mature friendship links our parties, the PZPR and the CPSU. It links our leaders, who, today, on the very day of the anniversary, are signing in Moscow a declaration on ideological cooperation between our two parties; opens a new phase in the cooperation of our two parties and countries in a broadly understood infrastructure, in shaping social awareness, and in expanding social contacts. A characteristic of this cooperation, resulting from the new approach of the two parties' leadership, the shape of the cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, is the explication of the significance of the process of rapprochement between the societies of our two countries through the mass development of varied, direct social ties.

In the contemporary world, man, as never before, needs a spiritual element, the values of humanistic ideas. As our world becomes more and more technologically oriented, this need will grow. It is our joint ambition to meet that need. It is to show people a worthy way to live in the world. We want to make everyone affluent and safe. This is the essence of the cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union, the meaning of the cooperation between our parties, the theme which 70 years ago illuminated the Great October Socialist Revolution and the great Lenin. Long live and prosper the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the Soviet Union! May the comprehensive cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU consolidate and broaden! Long live and strengthen the power and authority of the unfailing ally and friend of Poland: the Soviet Union! Long live peace, social progress, and socialism! [applause]

GDR'S SCHUERER ARRIVES TO DISCUSS RELATIONS

Meets With Messner

LD300515 Warsaw PAP in English 2214 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 -- Premier Zbigniew Messner received today Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, now on a visit to Poland in connection with a meeting of the chairmen of the central planning bodies of Poland and the GDR.

The two discussed further development of economic, trade, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries in 1987 and in the years to come.

The talk was attended by Poland's vice-premier, chairman of the government planning commission Manfred Gorywoda.

Concludes Talks With Gorywoda

LD300840 Warsaw PAP in English 0205 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 29 -- Chairmen of the central planning bodies of Poland and GDR, Vice-Premiers Manfred Gorywoda and Gerhard Schuerer ended here today their talks on development of economic, technical and scientific cooperation between their two countries.

Assessing positively the implementation of decisions on coordination of plans for the current quinquennium, the two stated that the mutual trade turnover was increasing in 1986 faster than it was planned.

The vice-premiers came out in favour of the further speeding up of development of economic relations. This will be served by the growth of mutual trade exchange and services to surpass the decisions in the annual protocol for 1987.

The two sides deemed it necessary to include problems of scientific and technical progress in the process of plans coordination. They positively assessed the developing cooperation between the central planning bodies of the two countries.

JAPANESE COMPANY CHAIRMAN VIEWS TRADE DURING VISIT

Jaruzelski Receives Visitor

LD241537 Warsaw PAP in English 2140 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 23 -- President of the Council of State Wojceich Jaruzelski today received chairman of "Mitsui and Co. Ltd", of Japan, Toshikuni Yahiro, who also heads the Japan-Poland economic committee and is visiting Warsaw for the annual session of bilateral economic committees.

In a review of Polish-Japanese economic cooperation, they noted that the normalized mutual political relations offered favourable climate for the removal of obstacles and difficulties that restrict the development of mutual economic initiatives.

In that connection they noted, inter alia, the possibility of broader financial and capital investment cooperation between both countries.

They also expressed hope that the recently revitalized dialogue between economic circles of Poland and Japan would result in the expanded scope and scale of bilateral economic cooperation.

The talk was attended by vice-chairman of the Japan-Poland Committee Kikuo Nomura and Polish Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Wojcik. Japanese Ambassador to Poland Sasumu Matsubara was also present.

Messner Meets Businessman

LD241612 Warsaw PAP in English 1330 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received chairman of the Japanese-Polish economic committee Toshikuni Yahiro here today.

The meeting was also attended by Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda and the Japanese Ambassador Susumu Matsubara.

AFRICAN FRONTLINE STATES DELEGATION ARRIVES 28 APR

Orzechowski Welcomes Ministers

LD281017 Warsaw PAP in English 0748 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 28 -- A goodwill mission of southern Africa's Frontline States arrived here this morning, welcomed at Warsaw's Okecie Airport by Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

The mission is comprised of government envoys from Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique.

Jaruzelski Receives Delegates

LD281517 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 28 -- Poland's leader Wojceich Jaruzelski today received a goodwill mission of Front-Line States from southern Africa now on a visit to Poland.

The mission is composed of: Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zambia Luke Mwananshiku (head of the mission), Minister of Justice of Angola Fernando Franca van Dunem, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tanzania Benjamin Mkapa, Zimbabwe's Foreign Affairs Minister Witness Mangwende and Mozambique's Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Daniel S. Mbanze.

On behalf of the Front-Line States the mission expressed thanks for Poland's consistent stance, for the assistance and support in the struggle against apartheid and for Namibia's liberation. It briefed the Polish side on increasing tension in the south of Africa as a result of the racist policy of the regime of the Repubic of South Africa. This dangerous development of the situation threatens peace in the region and on the African Continent.

In the course of the talks the sides concordantly stated that a just solution to the conflict was possible only as a result of eliminating apartheid, liberating Namibia and ending the Republic of South Africa's aggression against Front-Line States.

Wojceich Jaruzelski expressed solidarity with the struggle of the nations of the south of Africa and assured the mission that Poland would continue to lend comprehensive support to efforts aimed at fully liberating that part of the African Continent from the racist yoke and colonialism.

Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski participated in the talks.

WOJCIK DISCUSSES TRADE, COOPERATION IN MOROCCO

For Moroccan media coverage of the visit by a delegation led by Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik to Morocco, see the Morocco section of the 29 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEETING

LD250442 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 -- Chairmen of the Voivodship People's Councils gathered here today to discuss the tasks facing the councils in environmental protection and the bettering of the country's sanitary state. The meeting was attended by President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Minister Stefan Jarzebski noted to the meeting no-one was generally satisfied with the state of the environment in Poland.

Some parts of the country, especially those heavily industrialized, continue to record pollution far above the legally accepted levels, he said, adding that years of neglect and constantly rising needs brought about a situation in which the problem can be fully solved only with time and a lot of investment.

Work has started on the "National Environmental Protection Programme Until the Year 2010" which will include lower-level plans of final solution of the environmental question by individual voivodships and ministries, the minister said.

The years 1986-90 will have three fundamental and equally important aims: to improve the quality of surface and underground waters by putting up at least 1,000 sewage treatment plants, erection of multi-role water storage reservoirs, and efforts to protect the atmosphere, Jarzebski told the meeting.

Full and rational utilization of the existing environmental facilities at industrial plants would help the process, Jarzebski said.

Poland's chief sanitary inspector Jerzy Bonczak said the sanitary state of the country was unsatisfactory despite numerous efforts. There are grounds for sanitary complaints in nearly 40 percent of all catering institutions in Poland, he said, adding that in 1985 sanitary inspectors had disqualified 150 million zloties worth of food.

But infant mortality rate has decreased, Bonczak said, from 22.4 in the first quarter of 1986 to 16.6 in the first quarter of this year.

A still remaining problem are the so-called civilizational diseases, which account for 70 per cent of deaths in Poland. Rising morbidity has been noted from diseases spread through food, known here as "dirty hands diseases", he said.

Addressing the meeting Wojciech Jaruzelski noted particular importance of factors determining the implementation of environmental protection tasks. He also noted the need of daily attention to every chance at economic rationality and thrift as closely related to the whole of the efforts aiming to bring order into the economy and review the economic and state structures.

Broadly conceived savings should be seen as a major factor in civic education and promoting a sense of co-responsibility for the country, Jaruzelski said. He expressed the conviction that the civic voluntary effort which will precede this year's May Day will be a good example of this.

CONSTANTIN PETRE SPEECH ON LENIN ANNIVERSARY

AU271237 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Apr 87 p 5

[Speech by Constantin Petre, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee, at festive meeting marking the 117th anniversary of Lenin's birth, in Bucharest on 22 April]

[Text] Today marks the 117th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, outstanding political thinker and Marxist theorist, and organizer and leader of the proletariat in the struggle to win power and build the socialist society. This anniversary, celebrated throughout the world, is an opportunity for progressive forces everywhere to think about the sense and role of revolutionary theory and practice, the pressing need to carry out a scientific study on the revolutionary processes, and the inevitable duty of the workers' party to base its strategy and tactics on such an analysis of facts.

Approaching the characteristics and trends of the development of capitalism at the beginning of the 20th century, the profound sociopolitical transformations that had taken place throughout the world, the collapse of the great empires that acted as prisons for the peoples, and the vigorous revolutionary wave in Russia and in the world in the creative spirit of the revolutionary concept, Lenin formulated a concept of great strategic significance regarding the possibility of turning the bourgeois-democratic revolution into a socialist revolution in a limited number of countries or even in a single country. Lenin enriched the Marxist idea with new conclusions appropriate for the given period and established the communist party's political line. The correctness of this great idea was confirmed by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which, for the first time, fulfilled the working people's aspirations for social and national freedom, marked a milestone in the history of Russia, and opened the era for mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism.

To fully understand the importance of Lenin's works, one has to remember that the act of winning power is only the beginning, it is the first step in building the socialist society. In the wake of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a new state not yet known to history had to be built; new forms of organizing and exercising the workers' and peasants' revolutionary power, and new forms of the ownership of lands, factories, and of the entire national wealth had to be worked out and established. There was no former, preestablished model to solve these problems. Everything had to be discovered in the dynamics of the revolutionary process, in the experience of the masses, and in the link between theory, general laws, and practice.

On the basis of this scientific position of assessing the dynamics of the revolutionary process, Lenin was able to note, infer, and encourage the tendencies and orientations that outlined the origin of the new socialist society and to define the road of building socialism and communism in Russia. It is extremely important to stress that the great leader called upon revolutionary militants to make persevering efforts "to research, study, discover, guess, and note the national characteristic of concrete methods."

As our party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, stresses, "precisely due to this way of creative thinking, Lenin was able to continue the monumental works by Marx and Engels, thus enriching the treasury of revolutionary theory and practice with new ideas and conclusions of particular value."

Precisely through this topical spirit, through this renewal and constant enrichment on the basis of research and involvement in the great processes of the profound sociopolitical changes of the given epoch, the revolutionary concept, the excellent founders and promoters of which included V.I. Lenin exerted an continue to exert -- after 1 and 1/2 centuries -- a great influence on present-day development.

Applying V.I. Lenin's creative ideas in practice, the peoples of the Soviet Union have achieved noteworthy results in building the new socialist society. Under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party, the Soviet peoples have eradicated the backwardness inherited from the tsarist regime and have successfully built the material-technical base of the new society, thus ensuring the development at a sustained rate of the forces of production and multifaceted progress in all socioeconomic areas, in science and culture, and the constant improvement of the Soviet people's material and cultural standard of living.

As Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in his report to the 27th CPSU Congress, through the implementation of the very important projects aimed at speeding up socioeconomic development, perfecting all activities connected with leadership, planning, and constantly developing socialist democracy, the peoples of the Soviet Union will cover a further new and important stage in building the developed socialist society and communism.

The Romanian people particularly value the achievements of the Soviet Union and the working people in the neighboring and friendly country, achievements which we view as a contribution of the greatest significance to the cause of socialism and peace. "As close friends," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said in his speech to the 27th CPSU Congress, "and expressing the feelings of all our people, we rejoice at the progress achieved in the development of the economy, of science, technology, culture, and in improving the standard of living in general, and from the bottom of our hearts we want to extend warmest wishes for greater and greater successes to the working people and all peoples of the Soviet Union in building the developed socialist society and communism."

Faithfulness to the truth of life, to the need to be familiar with specific national realities, and the conviction that the transforming force of theory is directly linked with the creative approach to the tangible problems of the revolutionary process in our country run like a red thread throughout the history of the party of the workers class in Romania. As early as 1879, the Romanian socialists stressed in a manifesto: "Socialism is only one direction of social life. Since the social living conditions of various peoples are different and their starting point is thus not the same, neither will the road to a social revolution be the same."

The creative application of the general truths of scientific socialism has constantly guided the activity of the RCP, which will be celebrating its 66th anniversary soon. Throughout its history, the RCP identified itself with the striving of the masses and their aspirations, found the most suitable ways for revolutionary struggle at all times, knew how to decipher and incorporate in its programs the requirements for social progress at a given stage of the country's historic development, and through devoted struggle and commitment assumed the role of leading political force in Romanian society.

The building of socialism vigorously confirms the correctness of the Leninist principle regarding the need to creatively apply the revolutionary theory to each country's specific historic conditions. [paragraph continues]

The vigorous upsurge in socialist construction, particularly in the past 22 years, has been possible precisely because our party has ensured -- through the decisive impetus given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu -- the revitalization of theoretical thinking, the elimination of erroneous concepts and outdated or inadequate assessments of Romania's realities, and the adoption of original solutions in keeping with the new requirements of building the new system and with the revolutionary processes of the present-day world.

Under the leadership of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in the wake of the Ninth RCP Congress a systematic examination was carried out, on the basis of dialectical and historic materialism, of the stage and dynamics of our society and of the domestic processes within the international context, the appropriate solutions for each stage of the revolutionary process and the Program for Building the Comprehensively Developed Socialist Society and Romania's Advance Toward Communism were adopted, and the revolutionary theory and practice were enriched with original solutions fully confirmed by life.

In less than 40 years of socialist construction, Romania has changed from a poorly developed country with a backward agriculture into an agrarian-industrial country with a modern industry organized on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology and boasting a modern socialist agriculture in full progress. We have ensured our homeland's general development and a constant improvement in the people's material and cultural standard of living, the supreme goal of our party and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society which we are building.

On the basis of the great achievements in increasing our country's forces of production, we have ensured a vigorous development of science, education, and culture, factors of primary importance for our country's general progress and for successfully building socialism and communism.

"All these great achievements," Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recently stressed, "vigorously demonstrate the correctness of the policy promoted by our party, which carries out all its activities according to the revolutionary dialectical-materialist concept about the world and life and which is creatively applying the general truths to the specific conditions in Romania. During the period of socialist construction and especially in the past 20 years, we have always proceeded from the fact that we must constantly bear in mind the tremendous changes both in our country and in the world and the new achievements of science and of human knowledge in general; we must constantly take into consideration our own experience and that of other peoples while rejecting any kind of pattern, copy, or spontaneous adoption of forms which no longer correspond to or are at variance with realities in our country. We have been of the opinion and continue to believe that in order to be truly revolutionary we must adopt a firm attitude against dogmatism, against everything that is outdated and obsolete, and must extensively promote what is new and a renewing revolutionary spirit in all areas."

Both in Romania and throughout the world, life factually demonstrates that socialism is being built in various forms in various countries and in various stages. The diversity of ways of building socialism does not lessen, but, on the contrary, stresses the force and permanence of scientific socialism even more, stressing that the future of mankind is socialism.

The trend of contemporary history, with its broad, complex, and contradictory movement, conclusively illustrates that socialism, the noble ideals of freedom and social equity, inspire broader and broader masses of people who wish to build a better and more just world. In a relatively short historical period, in the wake of the Great October Socialist Revolution a great number of countries on all continents firmly embarked on the road to socialism in a great variety of ways and forms. [paragraph continues]

Scores of new states emerged which had shaken off the colonial yoke, expressing their desire for a free and independent life; an increasingly greater number of developing countries are struggling against neocolonialism, for a new international economic order, and are seeking ways and means to ensure the progress of their peoples. The number of the social and political forces struggling for democracy, freedom, and independence, for democratizing international relations and for a world of peace and cooperation is constantly increasing.

In these international circumstances, in which the issues of revolutionary transformation are emerging more clearly, in various areas, and in the most varied and original forms, it is obvious that revolutionary theory is acquiring an increasingly complex role and importance, and is bearing greater responsibility for providing answers and solutions to the questions and problems that emerge from the specific and well-defined realities, solutions confronted with both the general requirements for current progress and the specific historical characteristics of each nation.

Likewise, the anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth is an opportunity to review the rich traditions and strong ties of solidarity between the revolutionary movements in Romania and Russia, the cooperation between the Romanian and Soviet Communists, and the friendship between our countries and peoples.

Great masses of working people and other progressive groups in Romania actively showed their solidarity with the Russian revolutionaries and the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution, and armed Romanians participated in the victory of the proletarian revolution and in defending the young Soviet State from imperialist intervention.

Since its establishment, the RCP has firmly militated for relations of good-neighborliness with the Soviet Union. During the difficult years of the Hitlerite war, the Romanian Communists, defying the repressive apparatus of the Antonescu dictatorship, fought with heroism and self-denial against the anti-Soviet war and against having Romania withdraw from this war and join the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

After the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation of August 1944, a fraternal Romanian-Soviet friendship was molded in the heat of the battles fought side by side with the Soviet Army, which bore the brunt of the war to crush Hilterism. In the years of socialist construction, the cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples, based on the common system and ideals, continued to deepen and diversify and gained new values; the friendship with the Soviet Union represents a consistent programmatic orientation of Romanian foreign policy.

The relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU are decisive factors in the overall development of the Romanian-Soviet relations. In this respect, the decisive role is played by the meetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev and by the understandings on expanding and deepening cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

The fruitful relations between our countries are completed by the fruitful cooperation in the international arena, a cooperation which makes an active contribution to solving the problems of our times and to promoting the cause of disarmament, peace, and understanding throughout the world.

Our party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, take the view that the achievement of Romania's socioeconomic development programs, as well as the programs of other countries, are possible only in conditions of peace, understanding, and broad international cooperation.

In the current circumstances, when we face the danger of the outbreak of a world war, which would undoubtedly turn into a nuclear war and threaten the existence of life itself on Earth, Romania believes that everything possible should be done to halt the arms race and bring about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and defend the people's right to life, a free and dignified existence, and peace.

Romania firmly speaks out against nuclear weapons and supports the program presented by the Soviet Union on eliminating nuclear missiles by the year 2000. Our party and state have always spoken out for solving the problem of withdrawing intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe, as a first step toward completely eliminating nuclear weapons from Europe and from the whole world. Therefore, our country hailed the Soviet Union proposal to seek solutions to this problem. Romania believes that, now, on the basis of the Soviet Union's proposals and those presented by the United States, real possibilities have been created to reach -- in the shortest time possible -- an agreement on eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Likewise, our country speaks out for the reduction of conventional weapons and believes that the proposals set forward by the Warsaw Pact member states, as well as a number of proposals of the NATO states, make a good basis for starting negotiations in this area.

A substantial reduction of weapons, troops, and military expenditures, under strict control, which could ensure a balance of forces at the lowest possible level, represents a vital necessity for peace in Europe and throughout the world. In this spirit, through Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's brilliant initiative, Romania decided to proceed to a unilateral 5-percent cutback of its arms, troops, and military expenditures. As is well-known, all the Romanian people manifested their complete approval of this measure, within the framework of a national referendum.

Romania militates for peace, for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for a reduction of arms, troops and military expenditures/ Romania also makes great efforts to develop international cooperation and to develop its relations with all the countries of the world. Our country focuses its international activity on developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries. Likewise, our country continues to strengthen cooperation with developing countries and with all the countries of the world, regardless of their social system. Romania places at the base of its relations with all countries the principles of respect for independence and national sovereignty, full equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonrecourse to force or the use of force, and mutual advantage.

The secretary general of our party stressed anti-imperialist and realistic forces, which desire disarmament, peace, and new international relations based on equality and mutual respect, have developed and are becoming increasingly stronger throughout the world. These forces are continuously developing and can become so strong as to change the course of international events, ensure the triumph of reason, bring about disarmament, and ensure peace and the establishment of a better world, as well as an equal cooperation among all the peoples and nations.

On the 117th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the Communists and all our people believe that one of the greatest homages that can be paid to the memory of the great communist leader, who, among the first decrees of Soviet power promulgated the "Decree on Peace," is to firmly engage in the work of building the comprehensively developed socialism on Romanian soil and making a greater contribution to the establishment of a world of peace, freedom, and dignity for all nations in the world.

The approach of the RCP National Conference increasingly stimulates the energies and efforts with which the working people will meet this event that are intended to ensure the exemplary fulfillment of the objectives set by the 13th RCP Congress for Romania's advance to new steps of progress and civilization; the working people firmly believe that, in this way, they actively contribute to increasing the prestige and influence of socialism and strengthening the cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FRG'S CP LEADER MIES

AU271833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/4/1987 -- On April 27 Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met with Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, who is paying a visit to Romania at head of a delegation upon the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the interview which passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship questions were approached relating to the current activity and preoccupations of the two parties as well as aspects of the current international life and the communist and working-class movement. Referring to the positive course of cooperative ties between Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany, President Nicolae Ceausescu assessed that possibilities existed to further develop them on various planes, in the mutual interest of the two states.

During the exchange of views on current world issues, President Nicolae Ceausescu underscored the Romanian party and state's concern over the tension in the international life as well as the need to take firm action for the assertion of the policy of detente, peace and collaboration, the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, the peaceful settlement of interstate conflicts and disputes, for the ensurance of the climate of security and understanding throughout the world. In the context, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party appreciated the significance of reaching an accord on intermediate-range nuclear missiles apt to lead to their complete elimination from Europe as well as the withdrawal of operational-tactical missiles and their total destruction.

During the talks Nicolae Ceausescu and Herbert Mies showed that all countries and peoples, the communist and workers parties, the democratic, progressive forces everywhere should rally their efforts and cooperate ever more actively to put an end to the dangerous course of events and pass to tangible disarmament measures, for the safeguarding of the peoples', of individuals' foremost rights to life, peace, free and independent existence. The significance was also underlined for cooperation with socialist and social democratic parties, with all the anti-imperialist forces in the fight for peace, for economic and social progress, for a better and more just world. The talk evinced the two parties' willingness to cooperate still closer in the world arena to prevent war, achieve disarmament and ensure peace throughout the world.

STOIAN MEETS GREEK LEFT PARTY LEADER, OTHERS

AU271856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Athens (AGERPRES) 27/4/1987 -- The general secretary of the CC of the Hellenic Left Party, Leonidhas Kirkos, received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of RCP who represented the RCP at the founding congress of the Hellenic Left Party.

Leonidhas Kirkos received a message of warm congratulations on his being elected as general secretary of the new party from the general secretary of the Romania Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu. Leonidhas Kirkos conveyed his gratitude to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for his message.

An exchange of messages also took place between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Kharilaos Florakis, first secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Greece who received Ion Stoian.

During their talk, the two men informed each other about the home concerns of the two parties and exchanged opinions on current questions of the international life and of the communist and workers movement. The fine cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Greece was also referred to and the wish was expressed that action be taken for its continual development, in the mutual interest of the cause of cooperation, peace and socialism.

Received by Papandreou

AU281902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Athens (AGERPRES) 28/4/1987 -- On April 28, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, Andreas Papandreou, received Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now in Athens. On behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu he conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes of health and happiness to the Hellenic Prime Minister and Mme Margaret Papandreou, as well as wishes of prosperity and progress to the friendly Hellenic people.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou warmly thanked for the message and conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu, on his behalf and on behalf of Mme Margaret Papandreou, his high esteem and appreciation together with his best wishes of personal health and happiness, as well as wishes of progress and prosperity to the Romanian people.

The interview underscored the growing course of the Romanian-Hellenic bilateral relations stimulated by the top-level meetings.

The mutual wish was reaffirmed to deepen the Romanian-Hellenic cooperation in the economic, political and other domains. Reference was made to the expansion of collaboration between the two countries for the promotion of peace, security and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

POPESCU REPRESENTS RCP AT ITALIAN PARTY CONGRESS

Talks With PRI Leaders

AU261352 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1121 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES, 26/4/1987 -- The Italian Republican Party's [PRI] Secretary Giovanni Spadolini received Dumitru Popescu, a member of the CC of the RCP's Executive Political Committee, who represents the Romanian Communist Party at the 26th Congress of the Italian Republican Party.

The reception occasioned a warm interchange of messages between the RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the PRI's secretary.

The RCP representative also met Giorgio la Malfa and Aristide Gunnella, PRI deputy secretaries, with whom he discussed the activity and concerns of the two parties. The sides stated their willingness further to develop their cooperation in the interests of the two peoples, of security and peace in Europe and the world over.

Meets DC Party Leader

AU291736 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1543 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES, 29/4/1987 -- The president of the National Council of the Italian Christian Democratic [DC] Party, Arnaldo Forlani, received Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, who conveyed cordial greetings and the best wishes of health and success from the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu

The president of the Italian Christian Democratic Party thanked and asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu be given his warm greetings alongside his wishes of further successes at the head of the Romanian party and the state. Arnaldo Forlani recalled with great pleasure his meetings in Romania with the RCP general secretary and president of Romania and praised Nicolae Ceausescu as a major personality whose contribution to the international political life has been outstanding. The talk evinced the willingness of the sides to develop the relationship in order to strengthen the Romanian-Italian friendship and manifold cooperation, and their cooperation worldwide to serve detente and peace.

Dumitru Popescu also met Gian Carlo Pajetta, member of the Italian Communist Party's directorate with whom he interchanged opinions on the current work and concerns of the two parties and discussed their friendly cooperation.

RCP'S RADU ATTENDS NORWEGIAN CP CONGRESS

Calls on CP Leader

AU251343 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1208 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Oslo (AGERPRES) 25/4/1987 -- During the call on Hans Kleven by Constantin Radu, secretary of the CC of the RCP, representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Norway, messges were exchanged between RCP general secretary, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the chairman of the Communist Party of Norway. The talk on the occasion underlined the wish to make further efforts for the growth of ties between the two parties.

Sees DNA Head, Prime Minister

AU261614 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1557 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Oslo, AGERPRES 26/4/1987 -- The secretary-general of the Labour Party of Norway [DNA], Thor-Bjorn Jagland, received Constantin Radu, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Warm greetings were conveyed on the occasion to Mme Gro Harlem Brundtland, chairman of the Labour Party, prime minister of Norway, from RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as further success to the Norwegian people in its fight for peace and progress.

On behalf of the party chairman and on his own behalf Thor-Bjorn Jagland conveyed the Romanian party and state leader cordial greetings and expressed the appreciation the Romanian president's activity for peace, disarmament and understanding throughout the world enjoys in his country.

The wish was reiterated for the further development of friendly manysided links between the RCP and the Labour Party of Norway, between the two countries.

Ceausescu Sends Greetings

AU271611 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Apr 87 p 6

["The Congress of the Communist Party of Norway -- The RCP Greeting Message to the Congress"]

[Text] Oslo, 25 April (AGERPRES) -- On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, friendly greetings and wishes for success in the congress proceedings were conveyed to the participants in the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Norway [CPN], to all the militants of the party and all the Norwegian working people.

The Romanian Communists and the working people in Romania -- the message reads -- follow with great interest and sentiments of solidarity CPN activity to defend the working peoples fundamental interests and to fulfill the Norwegian people's aspirations for progress and well-being.

The message reiterates satisfaction with the development of the good relations of friendship between the RCP and the CPN in the spirit of the meetings held and understandings reached by the heads of the two parties; the message expresses the belief that the relations between the two peoples and the cause of peace, progress, security, and cooperation throughout the world.

Today -- the message continues -- all the Romanian nation is engaged in a great constructive effort to implement the 13th RCP Congress decisions, which will ensure new and important progress in increasing the country's socioeconomic power with a view towards building the comprehensively developed socialist society. All our people are making sustained efforts to further develop and modernize production forces, to place emphasis on the intensive character of developing and raising the quality level of industry, to substantially increase labor productivity in all economic branches, to implement the agrarian revolution, to ensure broad participation in international economic exchanges and economic cooperation, and to raise the material and cultural level of the whole nation.

Romania -- the message further notes -- believes that the fundamental problem of our times is to halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure a lasting peace throughout the world and the supreme right of peoples and nations to a free and independent existence, to life, and to peace. The message emphasizes the position of our country, which speaks out and militates for efficient measures to halt the arms race, to halt all nuclear tests, and to achieve a comprehensive program for disarmament. [paragraph continues]

This program could lead to an elimination -- in stages -- of all nuclear weapons by the end of the century and, at the same time, lead to a substantial reduction of conventional weapons, troops, and military expenditures. Likewise, Romania actively militates for strengthening peace and developing good-neighborliness in the Balkans and for turning this region into a nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone, free of foreign military bases. Romania supports the establishment of such zones in the northern and central parts of Europe, as well as in various other parts of Europe and of the world.

Believing that in today's world the broad masses and the nations play a decisive role in establishing a new course of the international events, the RCP seeks to constantly strengthen its relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation with the communist workers, socialist and social-democratic parties, and other progressive and democratic forces, based on the principles of equality and mutual respect in the joint struggle for peace and social progress and for establishing a better and more just world.

In conclusion, the message conveys wishes for success in implementing the decisions of the congress for the benefits of the Norwegian people's progress and well-being and in the interest of the cause of democracy, security, and peace.

JOINT DANISH ECONOMIC GOVERNMENT COMMISSION OPENS

AU281116 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1005 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/4/1987 -- The 13th session of the Joint Romanian-Danish Government Commission on Economic, Industrial, Technological and Scientific Cooperation started in Bucharest, on April 28.

The two parties, headed by Mihail Micu, Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Arne Christiansen, chairman of the Danish Committee on Economic and Industrial Cooperation of the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, analyze the current stage of the bilateral economic relations, the possibilities to further develop these relations, new actions for the expansion of the cooperation in domains of mutual interest, the expansion and diversification of the bilateral goods exchanges.

BRIEFS

ANNUAL YOUTH AFFAIRS SESSION -- The Center for the Study of Youth Affairs opened its annual session on "Youth's Professional Training and Improvement and the Requirements of Scientific Progress" in Bucharest 23 April. The session is being attended by researchers, educational cadres from lyceums and universities, specialists from production units, and activists of the party and youth organizations. The topics under discussion are professional training and improvement, the influence of the current technical-scientific revolution on education, and the role of young people in the modernization, robotization, and automation of the production process. Comrade Nicu Ceausescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth, took the floor at the opening proceedings and stressed the party's constant concern with ensuring a multifaceted education for all young people and a constant improvement in their professional training. He also referred to youth's tasks in modernizing the production process and in promoting scientific-technical progress. [Summary] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Apr 87 p 5 AU]

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS 28 APR

Debate on 'Crisis'

LD291630 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2025 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 28 (TANJUG) -- Almost one-third of the 165 members of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia have applied to speak in debate at the plenary session of this body which opened here today to discuss party tasks in the development of socialist self-management and democracy in Yugoslavia.

This meeting of the highest party leadership, popularly known as "ideological plenum," is focusing on ideological problems involved in Yugoslavia's efforts to get out of its long-lasting economic and social crisis. The opening address by member of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Stipe Suvar and speakers in a very frank and polemical debate laid emphasis on a positive programme of overcoming the crisis, above all through the strengthening of market laws. Much less attention was paid to activities of antisocialist and hostile forces.

The party Presidency has already indicated that no one should expect either a "historic session," nor a substantive turn after it. Nevertheless, the current session, very thoroughly prepared, is being attached much importance both among the party members and in broad sections of the public in this country.

This has been reflected in debate at the session so far. Two speakers openly demanded that the present leadership simply resign if they fail to implement the conclusions to be adopted at the end of the meeting. Seeing a link between the realization of the future action programme and the fate of the present Central Committee, Dr Radovan Radonjic said: "Either will this leadership fulfill the established tasks, or it will fail to justify its further stay at the head of the LCY." Radonjic also proposed that the closing document of the plenary session be determined by the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee and not by the working group elected today, due both to the serious nature of the job, and to the need for "our getting used to a practice of the innermost leadership coming before the CC LCY with common stands."

Member of the LCY Central Committee Milo Djukanovic also proposed that the present leadership "give place to the wiser and more capable" if it fails to find a solution for surmounting the crisis.

Working people and citizens do not expect of the League of Communists any lists of outstanding questions or existing differences within it, but practical action in which the party will invest all its potentials and energy in the struggle to overcome the crisis and continue to build a developed socialist self-management society, said Hamdija Pozderac, member of the collective state leadership, the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

The session resumes work tomorrow.

Speakers in today's debate raised all the vital economic and political questions currently facing Yugoslav society. Several of them said they expected the plenum to clearly indicate on what issues the central Committee holds unanimous stands and on what questions there are differences and how do they manifest themselves. This is the least the working people can expect of the highest party body, it was said in the debate.

It is good that we have mustered courage to start the application of real economic categories in a difficult situation, and this is where we should not and cannot retreat, said Ivo Druzic. He asked the leaderships to set an example in that respect by reorganizing and cutting back its administrative apparatus.

President of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Central Committee Milan Uzelac warned that anti-socialist forces are attacking the integrity of Yugoslavia, while losing no chance to "hit out at the establishment and development of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina." He criticized attempts to divide Yugoslavia into "democratic and dogmatic environments," and the LCY into liberal and dogmatic sections, noting that they were aimed at setting different sections of the party or certain republics and provinces against one another.

In what was an obvious reference to a position set out in the opening address, Republic of Slovenia's top party official Milan Kucan said he did not favour a differentiation in the party if the grounds on which it should take place were not clear. Instead, he urged the League of Communists to attract allies on the basis of a programme for overcoming the crisis.

Kucan also called for "clear accounts: in relations between the republics and provinces. Slovenia has fully established its standing in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and will be able to continue contributing to the common development and support the underdeveloped regions only if it maintains its own pace of development.

Today's debate was also characterized by polemical tones. Member of the LCY Central Committee Sanija Vaselji criticized the gathering of several thousand Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo Polje last weekend, claiming that individual extremists and Serbian nationalists who also spoke at the meeting were spreading national hatred and openly blaming the present situation in the Kosovo Province on the leadership and officials of the Albanian nationality.

President of the Serbian Socialist Alliance Bogdan Trifunovic said he was appalled by the "one-sidedness of this assessment" and disregard of the League of Communists of Serbia, whose president, Slobodan Milosevic addressed the meeting in Kosovo Polje, differently appraised these events. "Fortunately, people watched (on TV) what was going on and heard what was said, so that they can make their own conclusions," said Trifunovic.

Member of the LCY Central Committee Tomislav Radovic, who works at Yugoslavia's leading car manufacturer Crvena Zstava of Kragujevac, said that Zastava's workers were worried about the developments in Kosovo. He recommended that the Central Committee place those issues on its agenda.

Borislav Srebric held that the League of Communists "is faced with the biggest challenge in its history." It is either going to overcome the economic crisis and open up development prospects in the country, or reconcile itself to vegetating on the margins of social developments.

Radovan Radonjic criticized the slow process of consultation to reach agreement in the Yugoslav leadership and the exhaustion in "debates without an end." Solutions to accumulated problems cannot wait while we engage in endless discussions without taking into account where will the world and Yugoslavia be when we finally reach agreement, he said.

Boris Muzevic said it was necessary for the party to rally all creative and capable forces around its programme for overcoming the crisis. He maintained that the proponents of anti-communist ideologies "should primarily be dealt with by means of arguments and not repressions."

Stabilization, Kosovo Topics

LD292057 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 29 (TANJUG) -- The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) today continued its frank and critical debate on the country's key ideological and political reoccupations by seeking ways to surmount the crisis, as well as by pointing out the circuitious routes which the party sometimes takes. Twenty-nine members of the Central Committee spoke in the debate yesterday, and at least 25 are expected to address the session today.

Most frequently mentioned at the plenum, from which the party's two million membership and Yugoslavia's broadest public expect much, is the long-term economic stabilization programme, the main characteristic of which is a bolder turn to the market and its laws as the only real way for Yugoslavia to come out of the long-standing economic and social crisis. However, substantial differences are noted in assessments of whether statist and dogmatic forces, or supporters of the bourgeois right are more dangerous ideologically to the implementation of the self-management concept of development.

Urging the struggle against both the dogmatic and bourgeois-liberal concepts, members of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Bosko Krunic today said that the LCY has always been able to perceive and identify the manifestations and dangers of dogmatism and statism, but that it is not equally aware of the traps and dangers set by the bourgeois right. "In some dirty deals, it (the bourgeois right) is establishing links with the political emigration and it has gone too far," Krunic said.

In his opening address yesterday, Stipe Suvar said that the biggest barrier to the party's ideo-political action is dogmatic consciousness, through which the social forces blocking the country's social progress are finding expression.

Nandor Major said that the party is opposing statism in a verbal way, without identifying the individuals who stand behind it. "Evidently, concealed behind statism is a social force of such power that it can materialize it without even appearing in the public scene," he said.

"We must not invent artificial fronts, create a state-of-emergency atmosphere," said member of the LCY CC Presidency Franc Setnic calling for more confidence and tolerance and for a sober, creative exchange of views. "Some keep lighting fires, while the others must fight them," he said. Setnic suggested calm discussions on a delicate issue of relations between various nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, and noted that much passion had already been brought in debates on some developments in his native, most developed constituent republic Slovenia.

Advocating more confidence among the Yugoslav nations, republican and provincial leadership, Setnic advised against attempts to press specific regional qualities into the same mold.

The proposition of Yugoslavia's coming out of the crisis "with more self-management" was seen by another member of the innermost party leadership, Ivica Racan, as the main aim of the LCY. I am sure that the League of Communists will succeed in this only after it becomes capable of identifying the social forces it can rely upon in every environment, said Racan. In his view, the party should get rid of the dogmatic concept of itself standing alone on one side, and its enemies on the other.

Let us try to be sensitive to the working class criticism of us for the existing situation and our weaknesses, at least as much as we are to the criticism coming from groups and individuals with whom we are in ideological conflict, said Racan.

Speaking of inter-nationality relations, Dusan Dragosavac -- who up to a year ago was member of the party Presidency -- urged the Central Committee to make it clear whether a genocide was going on in the province of Kosovo, troubled with the activities of Albanian separatists.

In a reference to the tragedy of Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo, where the majority of the population are ethnic Albanians, Dr Dragosavac said that "if we cannot overcome the genocide, I see a special congress of the LCY and the calling of free elections with several candidates as the only solution, and let people capable of overcoming the genocide take the lead."

If we do not settle the problems involved in the national question and implementation of the stabilization programme, we would indeed have neither moral, nor political right to wait for the regular congress and, for instance, declare ourselves for the stabilization programme for a third time running, concluded Dragosavac.

Inter-nationality relations and, especially, the situation in Kosovo were often discussed at the two-day plenary session of the LCY Central Committee, which closed in Belgrade this afternoon. Several speakers in the debate suggested to start a special debate on Kosovo at one of the coming sessions of the Central Committee.

Speaking in the debate, Rahman Morina, member of the LCY Central Committee and secretary of the interior of Kosovo said that considerable achievements had been made in breaking the hostile activities of Albanian separatists in the province, but that they were made less by the fact that the migrations of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province had not been stopped. In his view, the migrations are not instigated only by Albanian separatists but also by Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists. Particularly harmful is defeatism being spread by the nationalists, who claim that there is no chance for the nations and nationalities to live together in Kosovo, said Morina.

More than one-third of members of the Central Committee spoke in the two-day debate at the "ideological plenum." The session did not have before it any draft of conclusions, which will be formulated subsequently.

Mikulic Warning

LD292210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2110 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic warned today that the introduction of real economic categories will "rock the interests and ease of those who live at the expense of social property, not the results of their work."

Speaking at a plenary session of the League of Communists in Yugoslavia Central Committee of which he is a member, Mikulic said that market criteria cannot be applied as a neutral financial operation since a radical economic reform is involved.

On the situation in the country, Mikulic said that "nothing good will be achieved by rushing to criticize everthing without offering solutins." Not even our friends in the world believe that our situation is such as we present it at home and abroad, he said.

Mukiluc also pointed to opposition to the new economc course and said it comes from those economic branches and strata of the population which are losing their privileges with the introduction of market laws.

The session rightly pointed out that the role of the state in regulating economic affairs and relations on the Yugoslav market is growing excessively, he said. But, paradoxically, the Federal Government is daily under pressure to take new administrative measures, he added.

In regard to the question of who gives and who gains in Yugoslavia, including aid to less developed parts of the country, Mikulic said these issues must be re-examined.

Calculations will show that, as in the past, everyone in our community has both given and gained. It will be so in the future too, he said.

Mikulic stated that his government will continue the policy of the real exchange rate of the dinar, and noted that the industry is operating at only 63 percent of capacity.

Mikulic assessed that criticism of the Federal Government in a section of the press contains "disqualifications and political insinuations." In my view, such criticism is an indication of aspirations to gear federal bodies to particularistic and regional interest. He added that the federal organs are working conscientiously and responsibly for ensuring the interests of all the republics and provinces.

He said the Yugoslavia repaid 23 billion 550 million dollars on the principal and interest of its foreign debt in the past six years. In the same period, it borrowed another 14 billion 394 million dollars. The overall debt was reduced by slightly more than one billion dollars, he said, adding that the shortage of domestic funding would limit Yugoslavia's development over the next decade.

In conclusion, Mikulic said that Yugoslavia faces major problems but that they are not insurmountable on condition that real economic categories are introduced and the role of the market affirmed in the whole country. We will have a hard time, but there is no other alternative if we want to overcome the crisis, stabilize the economy and curb inflation, he said.

Renovica Closing Address

LD292056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1952 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 29 (TANJUG) -- Despite difficulties which we are facing, the working people and citizens see the League of Communists as the sole force capable of finding the ways of Yugoslavia's further development and mobilizing all its creative resources to this end, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Milanko Renovica said here this afternoon, in his closing address at the two-day Central Committee plenum which focused on ideological questions of the struggle to surmount the crisis.

The session, awaited with special attention among party members and in the Yugoslav public, was addressed by 56 of the 165 Central Committee members.

The highest party body decided that its next session, which may take place already next month, should review the implementation of the LCY policy of stabilizing the situation in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, troubled with numerous problems related to the activity of Albanian separatists and their pressures for the migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province.

Pointing out that the League of Communists is now being tested more than ever before, Renovica warned that the way out of the crisis will not be painless and urged further steps in the concretization of the resolutions adopted by its 13th congress.

We have spent too much time exhausting ourselves in explaining and describing the situation in the economy and society, and tardy in initiating change in the economic system and policy aimed at suppressing the tendencies of autarkic and extensive development, he said.

We must turn primarily to self-reliance, stressed Renovica, and said that cutting down spending to realistic possibilities was a feasible, and in the long term, correct orientation.

The long-term economic stabilization program determined the strategy and guidelines for surmounting the crisis and created conditions for the functioning of economic laws and real economic categories, with their planned guidance.

Through the development of small businesses, the private sector, as a supplement to the social sector, plays an important role and cannot jeopardize socialist development, he said.

Renovica also underscored the need for more offensive actions by the League of Communists and more unity in its ranks. He said that the party cannot calmly pass over the increasingly aggressive activity of anti-socialist and anti-selfmanagement forces.

PRESIDENCY REPORTS ON DOMESTIC FOREIGN POLICY

LD291844 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1728 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 29 (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of Yugoslavia said today it was dissatisfied with the results of the efforts to surmount the country's economic and social crisis.

In a report on the state and problems of the domestic and foreign policy of Yugoslavia, the Presidency said it was worried particularly by the high inflation rate and the large foreign debt.

The Presidency also noted stagnation in the development of self-management and warned that the slow supression of statist-bureaucratic relations would inevitably result in the economy being increasingly dependent on administrative regulation, decision-making by non-economic factors and their financial and economic power.

These problems, the Presidency said, were partly the result of certain solutions in the political system and shortcomings in its functioning.

In eliminating these shortcomings, the Presidency attached much importance to forthcoming changes in the federal consitution, republican and provincial constitutions and the law on associated labour.

On foreign policy, the Presidency made clear that Yugoslavia would continue to work towards consolidating and strengthening its independent international position. It noted that the country's non-aligned policy had been pursued with success and that Yugoslavia's foreign-policy position, role and international reputation had been preserved.

The Presidency's report will be considered by the federal assembly at the middle of next month.

FINANCE MINISTER FAVORS 'RIGOROUS' POLICY

AU291630 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Apr 87 pp 1, 3

[D. Vucinic report: "The Federal Social Council for Economic Development on Economic Relations With Other Countries -- What Is Pulling Our System Back"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Apr -- [Passage omitted] Svetozar Rikanovic said that one of the basic problems in our relations with other countries last year, and particularly this year, was the functioning of the unified foreign exchange market. The FEC sent to SFRY Assembly a program of measures and activities necessary for the functioning of this market together with the draft law on foreign exchange back in April 1985. [passage omitted]

Having pointed out that external liquidity and repaying debts continue to be crucial for our relations with other countries, and that the policy of the real exchange rate of the dinar must be followed by an appropriate policy of taxes and other duties, the federal secretary for finance said the full effect of implementing foreign exchange and foreign trade regulations cannot be expected without introducing rigorous financial discipline in all other relations in the domestic market. [passage omitted]

Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign trade, said that in view of the forthcoming constitutional changes, this was an opportune moment to introduce things such as a more meaningful link between the producers and exporters. [passage omitted]

Krekic stressed that the dollar value of goods and service exported last year increased 9.7 percent. Exports to the clearing market increased 16.4 percent. In relation to the previous year, exports to the developed countries of the West increased 21 percent, while exports to developing countries increased 2.3 percent. Exports to socialist countries were marked by a 6.4 percent decrease. [passage omitted]

MIKULIC, U.S. OFFICIAL DISCUSS TRADE PROSPECTS

LD291620 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1518 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, April 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic had talks here today with U.S. Deputy Secretary of Commerce Clarence Brown on prospects for expanding commodity trade between the two countries.

Special emphasis was placed on the need for implementing the proposed joint venture projects in industry and tourism. Yugoslavia has proposed over 200 projects of this kind.

Readiness for the earliest possible conclusion of an agreement on the protection of investments from non-commercial risks was expressed during the meeting.

DURUTOVIC TALKS WITH INDIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD291642 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1819 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] New Delhi, April 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Information Svetozar Durutovic and Indian Foreign Minister Naraian Dutt Tiwari assessed in talks here today that relatons between their two countries were developing extremely favourably and were mutually beneficial.

Durotivic and Tiwari also discussed activities of nonaligned countries in efforts to preserve world peace and for disarmament.

Tiwari spoke in particular of the political situation and relations in the South Asian region. Rikanovic informed him of the coming conference of Mediterranean countries' foreign ministers to be held on the Brioni Islands early in June.

Durutovic and Tiwari finally noted that the Indian-Yugoslav talks on cooperation in the field of information held during the past three days in New Delhi were very successful and would contribute to the further strengthening of traditional friendship between the two countries.